

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 12

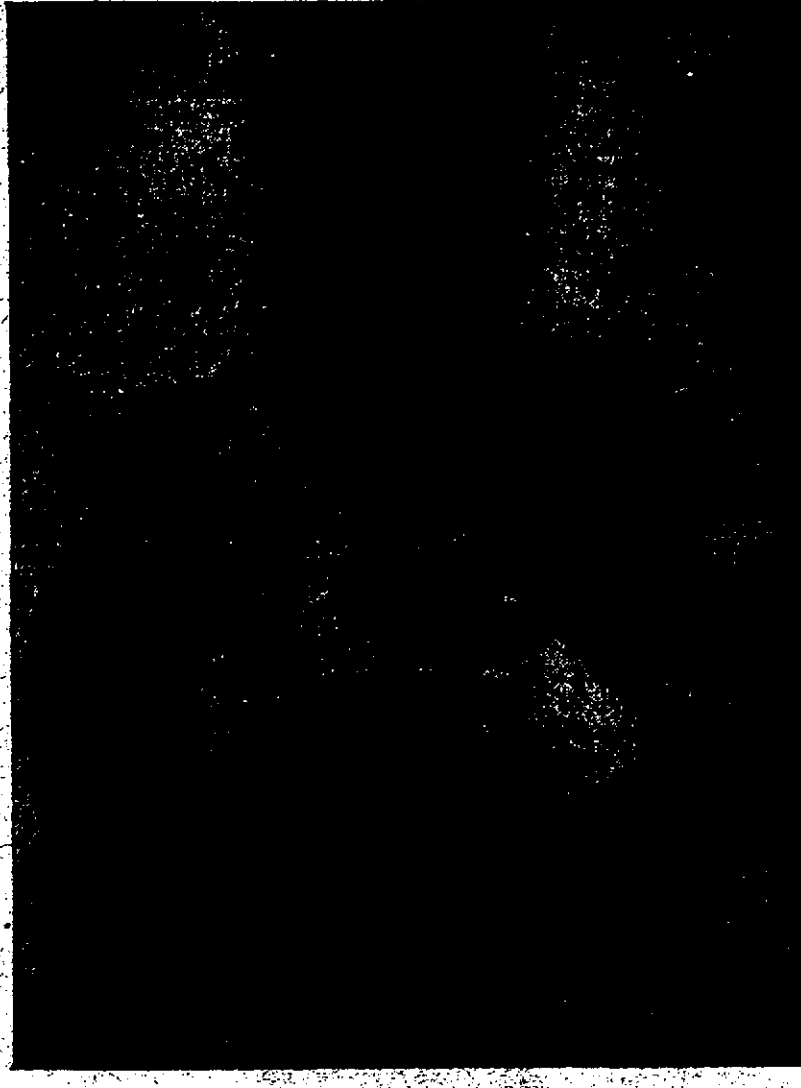
HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2562

JAPANESE LANDING TROOPS AT KOREAN PORTS



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

THE WAR FLEET STEAMS TOWARDS PORT ARTHUR

Heavy firing heard at Fusan Where
a Battle May Have Been
Fought.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Heavy firing was heard at Fusan, Korea, on Saturday.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Japanese troops have landed at Masampo.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Six Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports of Korea. The Japanese fleet will steam in the direction of Port Arthur.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The Peace Society has cabled President Roosevelt asking for the intervention of the United States in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Admiral Evans has been ordered to take the Asiatic fleet now at Subig Bay, to the scene of hostilities to protect American interests.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Russia is negotiating a loan of \$200,000,000 with a continental syndicate of bankers. Japan claims that Russia precipitated war by landing a division of troops in northern Korea last week.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The powers will land troops in China to preserve neutrality.

TOKYO, Feb. 9.—The government has issued a formal statement reviewing the negotiations and throwing the onus of the situation upon Russia.

PEKING, Feb. 9.—The Russian legation guard has been recruited to its full strength. Provincial officers have promised to prevent lawlessness.

Germany has reopened her demands upon China for the payment of the Boxer indemnity in gold.

The court is preparing for flight as a Russian invasion is feared.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Japan has cut the cable connecting Korea with Shanghai.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 8.—It is reported that a squadron of Russian cruisers have sailed from Port Arthur.

Japan has embarked troops presumably to land them at Chemulpo.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 8.—Japanese Ambassador Kurino will leave St. Petersburg on Wednesday.

Viceroy Alexieff has been ordered to avoid action which will precipitate hostilities. Russia holds to its original position that Japan must strike the first blow.

The Russian cavalry is moving toward Mukden and the Korean border.

BALTIMORE'S LOSS A QUARTER OF A BILLION

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—The loss by the fire will not fall much short of \$250,000,000. Insurance is heavy. Ten successive legal holidays have been declared for business reasons.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—The great Baltimore fire has not been extinguished, though this evening the progress of the flames has been partially checked through the united efforts of fire department assistance from near by cities.

The loss from the fire is estimated at fully \$200,000,000. Engineers and troops of the Government have aided in fighting the fire, guarding property and assisting the city authorities.

A special session of the Legislature will be called tonight and it is expected that \$25,000,000 will be appropriated to aid the city in recovering from the terrific damage suffered.

The business section of the city is completely wiped out and a general holiday has been declared in every line of business to allow employees to assist in fighting the flames.

AN HAWAIIAN CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The Circuit Court of Appeals has confirmed the judgment of \$3,000 damages of Samuel Palapala against the Paauhau Plantation. The appeal was taken from the United States District Court of Hawaii.

NIPPON AND HONGKONG ALMOST READY FOR WAR

When the China left Japan the work of transforming the Nippon Maru and Hongkong Maru into cruisers was rapidly going ahead. The ships officers were held near the vessels but the work was being done by naval men.

The passenger staterooms had been ripped out to make room for the crews, and those of the officers lining the ship along the portholes were removed to make room for the guns and carriages. Guns were mounted fore and aft on the upper decks and magazines were being made for the reception of ammunition.

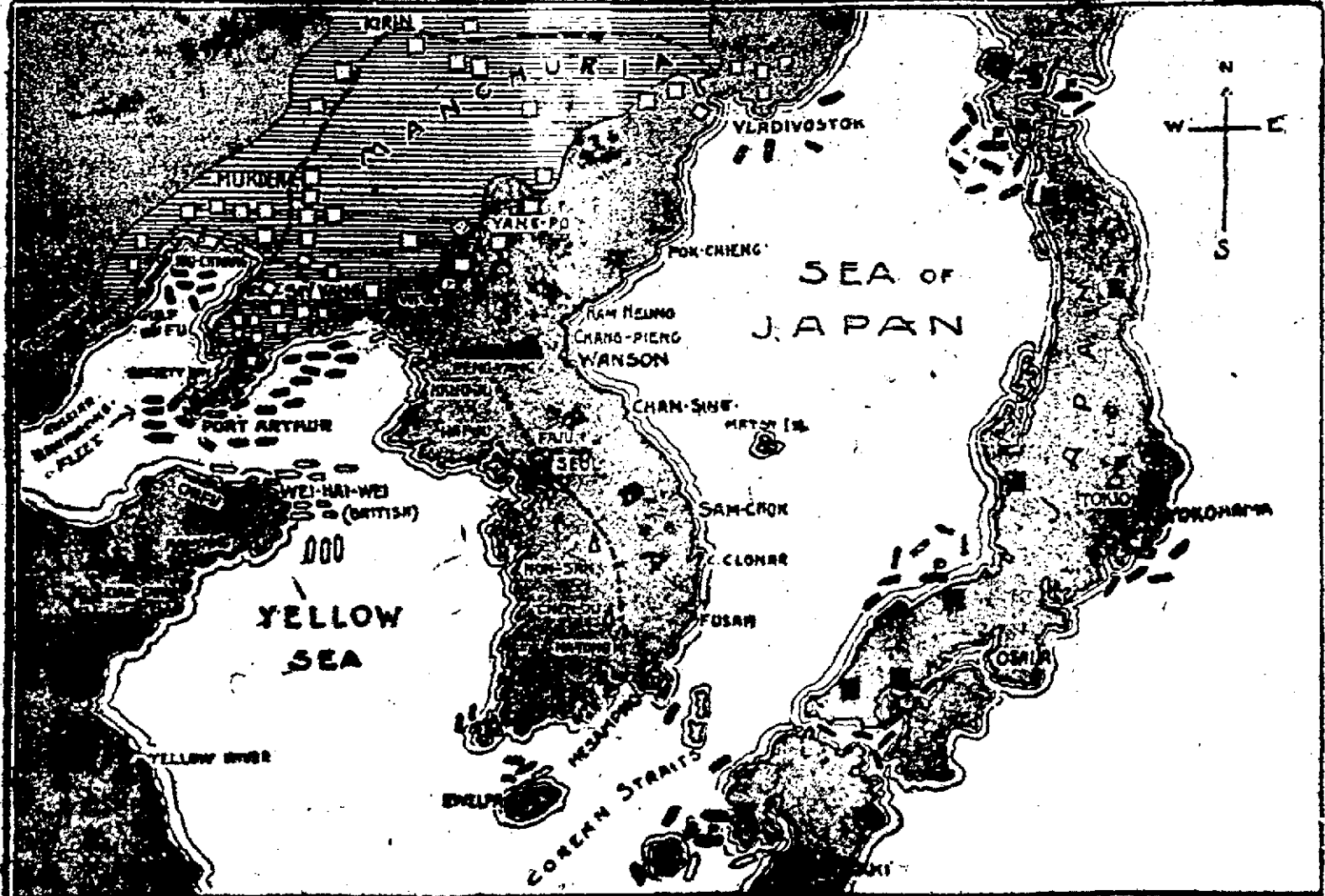
As war has practically started before the America Maru is scheduled to arrive at Yokohama, a Japanese warship has doubtless been sent out to meet and convoy the liner into port.

JAPANESE CONSULATE ANXIOUS

The Japanese consulate was an anxious place yesterday. No official news had reached the consulate as to the crisis in the Far East, but one of the secretaries said: "We are eagerly looking for news. It would come to us from our minister at Washington."

JAPAN PRESS ON THE WAR FINANCES OF THE EMPIRE

Japan is rich enough, writes the Kokumun, to pay her way on the occasion of the Japan-China war that occurred ten years ago, and everything points to an ability not one whit inferior in the coming war with Russia. The contributions made ten years ago to the War Fund and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Comfort Fund amounted to about 3 million yen, while the nation could well afford to supply a war sum of over 200 millions to the war chest. Not a yen did Japan borrow from the pockets of outsiders on that occasion. Meanwhile our riches and resources have made a striking advance, as may be inferred from the simple fact that during the period that has since elapsed in our national existence, the volume of trade has been about quadrupled and the State expenditure increased more than threefold. Japan, continues this journal, must be prepared to supply from her own coffers funds sufficient to enable her to carry through to a glorious conclusion the terrible enterprise forced upon her by Russia. It must be borne in mind that Japan is not to cope with a moribund enemy, on the contrary she has to measure swords with a first-rate power and therefore must be prepared to stand a prolonged struggle, necessarily involving an enormous outlay. In responding to this urgent call of the country the people may send in their contributions either to the War Fund or to the Comfort Fund, but above all they must do so by subscribing to the war loans which the Government will be obliged to raise. The Jiji gives courageous advice to both the government and people about the replenishing of the emergency fund. Our contemporary scoffs at the idea of avoiding the floating of long-term loans to save the market from the risk of being disturbed by the withdrawal of a large sum of money. The Jiji overrules that objection by pointing out how the market, suffering as it does at present from a plethora of floating funds, is in the most favorable position to meet these particular needs (Continued on page 5.)



SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

KING OF LOCAL BURGLARS NABBED BY DAN RENEAR

A Jap Who Robbed the Houses of Mrs. Allan Herbert and Mrs. Gertz, Captured and Much of His Plunder Recovered From Punchbowl.

Asa, a Japanese, was arrested yesterday for committing numerous burglaries. Much of his plunder was recovered and taken to the station. Articles belonging to Mrs. Allan Herbert and Mrs. Gertz are among the things found.

Asa is less than five feet in height, weighs less than one hundred pounds, dresses in the dandiest of American style, but is the king of burglars of the Hawaiian Islands. He has committed robberies in broad daylight for months, has secured tons of goods from Honolulu houses, and has peddled his spoils to householders living on Punchbowl. Articles worth twenty-five dollars he has gleefully sold for twenty-five cents. His operations were conducted so well that the police have had hard work in effecting his capture but Special Officer Dan Renear nabbed him yesterday and after an exciting four hour drive in a hack around Honolulu recovered a large amount of the spoil.

Some time ago Mrs. Allan Herbert's home on Vineyard street was robbed of a variety of things. Among the things taken were furniture, bric-a-brac and crockery. The crockery had been collected in different countries, during Mrs. Herbert's travels, and was of considerable value. Some weeks ago the home of Mrs. Gertz on Vineyard street was also robbed while that lady was moving from one house to another. Many articles of furniture, silverware, and crockery had been taken by the thief. Some neighbors noticed a Jap leaving the house during an afternoon carrying the plunder. Complaint was made to the police and Officer Dan Renear was given the case. He told all of the neighbors of the facts and asked them to telephone the police station in case the alleged robber was again seen.

Yesterday Asa visited the neighborhood. He had a package of goods and tried to sell a miscellaneous array of clothing to a Portuguese woman. A message was sent to the police station and Renear reached the scene in time to nab the Jap. The burglar was taken to the police station but declared the goods were his property and that he was peddling them. Renear thought differently. He thought he had his man. The Jap told Renear that he would take him to his home. He took him to a vacant lot in Makiki. Renear then took him back to the police station and busied himself for some time in reducing the little Jap to a state of submission. The third degree may have been used. Nebo, the Jap police officer and interpreter, assisted. At the end of the session the Jap admitted everything. He expressed a willingness to show the police the places where he had sold the goods. He was hustled into a hack and in a long drive about the city in the rain took Renear and Nebo to a score of Portuguese homes on Punchbowl. At each place the Jap was identified and the householders in fear and trembling dug up a variety of things they had purchased. Some had bought expensive rugs at forty cents each, others had bought hand-painted china at ten and fifteen cents apiece. The Jap had sold silver teapots at a dollar. A koo wood chair had been sold for an insignificant sum. The buyers of the stolen goods willingly handed the stuff over to the police to escape prosecution.

At ten o'clock last night Asa sat in the Deputy Sheriff's office at the Police Station, handcuffed to Nebo, the Jap detective. He sat there quietly while an inventory was taken of some of the recovered plunder. A partial list of it was as follows: One silver sugar-bowl, one silver spoon-holder, one butcher knife, one dozen silver tea spoons, one gold-plated sugar-bowl and spoon, one linen table cloth, one dining-room chair, one dozen valuable china cups and saucers, one Swiss glass barrel, one hand-painted punchbowl, numerous knives and forks, glass tumblers, one cake dish, three rugs, one koo table, bedding, linen sheets and pillow cases, one camphor trunk, one white silk cape, two Japanese bamboo tables, one chair, one rattan lounge, a gold watch having charm marked "S. P. B. 1888," great variety of women's clothing, two silk umbrellas, one umbrella stand and considerable crockery. There are also a number of miscellaneous articles. The police have a list of residences where the Jap has disposed of plunder and unless the purchasers send these articles to the station today they will go to the residences for it and possibly make some arrests on charges of receiving stolen goods.

While Officer Renear was at the Hawaiian Hotel, having Mrs. Herbert identify some of the stolen property, Asa, the robber, ran away. He had been left in charge of the hackman whom the police employ. He made a bold run down the street while a heavy

shower was in progress but the hackman recaptured him and shortly afterwards he was handcuffed to Nebo. Late last night Asa was taken to Waikiki by the police. He stated that he lived out there and that he had a great deal of the plunder from different robberies stored in his room.

Asa will have to face about a dozen charges of larceny in the first degree and of receiving stolen goods. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth last night warmly praised the work of Officer Renear. The amount of goods that the Jap admits having stolen will run into large sums. He told the police that he had a confederate in the work and the police were busy early this morning in trying to find him.

HOT AIR CHARGES AGAINST ANDREWS

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 5.—Governor Carter yesterday had presented to him formal charges against Sheriff Andrews. Former Police Captain Keolanui, who was elected sheriff over Andrews at the recent election on the Home Rule ticket, has preferred the charges, although the Home Rule party stands sponsor for them and Home Rule attorneys helped to prepare them. Gov. Carter said yesterday that the charges were the same as had been previously presented, but that he would investigate them again and see what they amounted to. Keolanui requested that they be kept secret although half the Home Rulers in town know just what they contain. One of them promised the Advertiser a copy of the charges, but evidently a secret fight has now been determined upon.

The charges in substance are that Andrews is personally unpopular, that he uses his office for his own advantage and that he has no regard for the rights of the people. The old telephone charge has been revived, the charge which was investigated by the legislature but about which nothing was done. The sheriff was charged with having had telephones placed in the homes of his policemen and then to have compelled the men to pay for the service by deducting the monthly rental from their salaries. The legislature passed a bill to reimburse the police. There is also a charge that Andrews did not pay his men the salaries provided by the legislature, although it is admitted that the money so deducted did not go to the benefit of the sheriff, but of the government. There is a charge however that he has used his office for his personal benefit, by compelling prisoners to do private work for him. There is also a charge that he compelled the people of Hilo to pay him garbage charges, he having established a company of his own. This charge will probably fall to the ground, as after Keolanui was elected sheriff, the supervisors renewed the old garbage arrangement with Andrews on behalf of the county.

Keolanui also objects to Andrews' actions during the recent election, charging that he used men on the police force to assist in his election by compelling them to make campaign speeches in his favor. He is also said to have employed a native as prison lund and to have then taken the man along with him as a singer. There is another charge that the sheriff slapped two men on election day, while there is also one that he compelled a Portuguese who had his horse tied in the street, to pay for impounding it. Keolanui also claims that Andrews mistreats visitors to his office and is arrogant.

Governor Carter was also given the names of witnesses to these alleged violations of office, and there may be a hearing on the matter before the Governor leaves. Governor Carter, however, believes that most of the charges made have already been investigated and found to be without foundation, and says that there should be less secrecy and if the men complaining really believe the charges they make are true, they should present them to the grand jury for investigation. Another abuse complained of is that no attorney can get out a warrant without first having Andrews' O. K. upon it. The matters presented, the administration thinks, should be presented to the proper tribunal, a grand jury, and that then the public will be satisfied with the results of the investigation.

Governor Carter said yesterday that he expected to use the appropriation which had been made for the St. Louis exposition. The failure of the county act has changed the situation entirely from a financial standpoint, and the Territory is better able to make the expenditure than before, when it was faced with the loss of nearly three-fourths of the Territorial revenue. No order has been sent to Honolulu for the use of this appropriation, but a request from Honolulu by wireless would very likely be honored by the Executive.

She—"Would you be willing to die for me?" He—"Why, I'm dying for you now!"—Town and Country.

CARAVAN MAY COME

Cleveland Shriners May Reach Here in August.

Hold on to the rope! A caravan of the Elect of Mahomet who are now camping in the deserts of Cleveland, Ohio, are setting their eyes in the direction of Hawaii, and may journey to the Islands next August. Potentate Philip H. Keese of Al Koran Temple, has practically chosen Honolulu as their Mecca for this year, and if all goes well, the caravan with one hundred persons, will arrive at Honolulu on the Ventura on Wednesday, August 24th.

In a letter to the Hawaii Promotion Committee, received yesterday on the Alameda, Potentate Keese says:

"If our proposed trip moves as we expect to have it, the caravan will leave Cleveland on August 14 and arrive at Honolulu, Wednesday, August 24 on the steamer Ventura. Would the following program work out all right:

"In and about Honolulu—Wednesday, August 24, Thursday, 25, Friday, 26.

"Trip to Waialua—Saturday, 27, Sunday, 28, Monday, 29;

"Trip to Volcano—Tuesday, August 30, Wednesday, 31, Thursday, September 1, Friday, 2, Saturday, 3;

"In Honolulu—Monday, September 5, Tuesday, 6, Wednesday, 7.

"Sail for San Francisco—Wednesday, September 7.

"I expect that the party will number anywhere from 50 to 100—ladies and gentlemen."

Mr. Keese is anxious to have some sort of an understanding as to back fares, with special trips to the Palis, Punchbowl, etc.

THE TREASURY RUNNING LOW

Treasurer Kepolai has issued the following circular letter to heads of departments:

"I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Current Account balance in the Treasury of the Territory of Hawaii this day, and the probable revenues from all sources to be received from date until the incoming of taxes in November, 1904, will not, for the present, be able to meet both the current and salary and pay roll expenses of the government of the Territory. In order that available cash will always be in the Treasury to meet salary and pay roll warrants, and to avoid as much as possible the registering of warrants or borrowing money as provided by law, I respectfully request that all current expenses, other than the necessary running expenses of your office, be held in abeyance, until such time as the Treasury be in condition to meet the obligations of the Government."

Estimated Territorial receipts for the current month will be between \$70,000 and \$75,000; while the estimated average current expenses per month are about \$115,000.

Tobacco Doing Well in Hamakua.

HONOKAA, Jan. 31.—The tobacco experiment which the United States Agricultural Bureau has inaugurated in Hamakua, gives every promise of success. Mr. L. E. Conter of the experiment station who is in charge of the place, is confident that fine Sumatra tobacco can be grown in Hawaii and the next six or eight months will demonstrate the truth of this belief.

An acre of ground has been taken on the Louisa place in Hamakua and the soil specially prepared for the cultivation of tobacco. On this area Mr. Conter has erected a shelter nine feet high and covering the entire field. This framework is covered by a specially manufactured cheese cloth, the kind in use in other places.

The acre has not been planted in tobacco as yet. The seed for the experiment with Sumatra wrapper was received only a few weeks ago and has been planted in seed beds. It is in fine condition and will soon be ready for transplanting. In addition to the Sumatra, experiments will also be made with Havana and Kentucky white burley tobacco. These latter varieties will not be grown under shelter but in the open. Mr. Conter is very well satisfied with the progress of his work so far but is of course unable to predict results. If it can be shown that tobacco can be successfully cultivated in Hamakua the Louisa and the homesteads in that vicinity will plant a large acreage in fine seed. The success of the experiment will have first to be amply demonstrated as Director Smith of the Experiment Station has advised that it will be unwise to plant any large acreage in tobacco until it is shown how the present experiment will result.

"De trouble wit dat man," said Erasmus Pinkley, "is dat he's too ambitious." "But he won't work," answered Miss Miami Brown. "No. He's one of dese people dat would rather 'magine himself ridin' in a automobile dan git down to business an' push a wheelbarrow."—Washington Star.

Turpin—"Come with me to the zoo." Jenks—"No, thank you. I'll stay at home. My daughter does the kangaroo walk, my second daughter talks like a parrot, my son laughs like a hyena, my wife watches me like a hawk, my cook is as cross as a bear, and my mother-in-law says I am an old gorilla. When I go anywhere I want a change."—Tid-Bits.

WAIKIKI AQUARIUM

Traps Now Set for Fish to Keep There.

In a few days the aquarium at Waikiki, nestling in a small grove of coconut palms on the seashore of Kapiolani park, will be partially stocked with fish and ready for inspection. The workmen have nearly completed their labors and yesterday there were men out in boats laying down large wire box traps to catch the fish. And in a big cement basin on the shore side of the aquarium were two fish, the first which will adorn the tanks.

These two fish, a native says, are respectively a porcupine fish and a monkey fish. The latter is about a foot long and when swimming towards one holds its head in such a way that it looks like a monkey's face. The porcupine fish is larger. It has an enormous head and very large eyes. On each side are fan-like fins. These, while the fish is resting in one place in the water, are twisted around much in the same way that a serpentine dancer works the long folds of cloth fastened to her arms. As samples of the curiosities which will eventually be found in the new aquarium these two fish are unique.

For the present fish will be trapped near the beach on which the aquarium stands but within a few months the tanks in the building will contain almost every variety of fish known in island waters.

The new building is shaped like a cross. There is a hallway running into each leg of the cross from a large dome-covered pavilion in the center. In each leg there are a number of tanks built into the walls. A glass covers the front of these tanks but around the rear of each one is a passageway for the attendants. In the center of the building there is a large fountain. The building has walls made of rock up to a height of about four feet all around and above this it is of wood. There is a caretaker's cottage at the rear of the aquarium. The lawns have been graded and neat paths have been laid out around the building. On the beach a sea wall has been constructed of cement and when this is entirely filled in it will provide a very pleasant place for one to get a view of the entire Waikiki beach and fine marine scenery.

As one leaves the Rapid Transit cars in the park and steps across the driveway to the entrance of the aquarium grounds he is given a pleasant impression of the place. The building, a rustic looking affair, lies among palms. One walks up a broad path to the entrance, an archway built of rock, and having a few carved stones fitted into the arch. These carved stones contain figures of fish, squids, and other representations of sea life.

There are novel arrangements for filling each tank with sea water and also for regulating the ventilation of the building.

The long promised aquarium will soon be ready for visitors and from the great interest already taken in the structure it will be crowded on opening day. It will certainly contain a unique collection of ocean life for one has only to visit the Honolulu fish market and see the curiosities brought in there every day to realize that a mine of treasure as far as fish are concerned is the ocean which hems in the Hawaiian Islands.

Kim Sung Kim, a Korean laborer, was fatally injured on Ewa plantation by falling under a car. He lived but an hour after amputation of his leg by Dr. Davis.

LAND AFFAIRS AND GAMEWELL SYSTEM

HILO, Feb. 5.—Auditor J. H. Fisher and Land Commissioner Pratt are both here on land office business. The Auditor is going over the books of the land office here, although there is no suspicion of any trouble there. There is however about \$22,000 due the government in rents and interest which the local office has neglected to collect and the government officials have come here to push the collection of this money.

There has been a little trouble in the local land office over the appointment of Williams as sub-agent, he also to take charge of the Honokaa office. The natives claim that they are getting the worst of the deal, as the change meant the ousting of Ragdale, a Hawaiian now in Hilo, and Williams, a part-Hawaiian, who is in charge of the Honokaa office. The change has been made however in the interest of economy. Ragdale is given the position of ranger and everyone is satisfied.

High Sheriff Brown is here on business connected with the installation of the Gamewell police alarm system. The contract has already been let, but there was some trouble with the telephone company over the use of the latter's poles and material. High Sheriff Brown came over to straighten out the matter and the government intended to put up poles and wires of its own if the local company persisted in its demands. The matter however has been satisfactorily adjusted and Hilo will get its fire alarm police call system immediately.

The earlier bird: Elijah was smiling, gleefully. "Thank goodness," he exclaimed. "I got my raven in ahead of Poe's!" With a happy smile he turned to partake of the table d'hôte provided.—Ex.

Na Kupuna Hawaiian Legend of the CREATION

(BY JULIAN D. HAYNE.)

With Artistic Illuminations by Viggo Jacobson.

THE GAZETTE CO. has recently secured a few copies of this much talked of publication, which is now out of print.

Julian Darwin Hayne is a man who will long be remembered in Hawaii for his many brilliant accomplishments and his wonderfully checkered career.

The legend is well written and the artistic element reflects great credit up on Mr. Jacobson.

Though but few people here have seen this book, nearly all have heard of it and will be glad of the opportunity to secure a copy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

CRIME, JUSTICE, LAW, LAWYERS AND LEGAL PUNISHMENT

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of the 3rd inst. the article "Crime and Justice" comments on the greater prevalence of crime and the smaller percentage of criminals punished in the United States than in some older countries such as Great Britain.

It is natural to expect more crime in a new country than in an old one; as the restless spirits and those who have lost caste or reputation naturally drift to new places. For this reason the percentage of crime in the newer and more unsettled parts of any country is greater than in the older and less changeable districts. But outside of all this, there are defects in the administration of criminal justice in some parts of the United States, which make crime more prevalent than in corresponding parts of, say the British Empire. For instance, the absence of crime and the rapidity and certainty of punishment in the Canadian Klondike, as compared to some of the mining towns in our country, is an object lesson which certainly seems to point to something wrong.

The fact that appeals are permitted from criminal convictions with us, instead of leaving the convicted felon only the chance of executive pardon should it appear he has been wrongfully punished, is not the only defect. There is frequently a dread on the part of both judge and juror, that they may be considered tyrannical, harsh or un-American, unless they are disposed to forget it is their duty to let no criminal go unpunished, and that it is the certainty of punishment and not its severity that deters crime; and when they are told by counsel for the defense, that they, being free Americans, should prove their superiority to other—and consequently benighted—nations by giving the criminal the benefit of any reasonable doubt, if jurors, or if judge, the assistance of the most far fetched legal technicalities that sophistry can colorably attach to the case, they are disposed to avoid the possible unpleasant consequences of condemning a fellow being to punishment, when, if they free him, they may gain some slight credit for being kind hearted or liberal minded, while it will be forgotten that they have failed in their duty (no matter how unpleasant the task) to free the community from a criminal, and to show other embryo criminals what will be the consequences if they give way to temptation.

It is unpleasant to punish a fellow being, who has done us no personal injury. It is pleasant to have the power to punish and to be magnanimous and forgive crime committed against some other individual, while at the same time we flatter ourselves with the belief, that we are showing our superiority to less advanced nations. But when, as the counterpart of this, there is the lynching of some person, and it is afterwards discovered he was innocent, we do not feel we have made such great advances, as we hoped we had, from the nations we thought so benighted.

If our jurors would only remember it is their duty, although their unpleasant duty, to let no criminal be acquitted; and if the judges would endeavor to bring home the crime where it belongs, and allow no accused person to escape through technicalities, unless the technical defence could for no possible reason be divorced from the case, I think we would have a greater percentage of convictions and a smaller percentage of crime.

When a criminal escapes, because the court tried him did not proceed in due form, as for instance, convicted him by a verdict that was not unanimous, or by a judge that did not have jurisdiction to try the offence, or released him because he could not be given a speedy trial, although there may be evidence that would render his guilt apparent beyond a possible doubt, and yet he cannot again be placed in jeopardy for his offence, he escapes by a technical defense. Technical defenses were originally allowed to prevent people from being harassed by charges that should have been disposed of and not kept hanging over them, and they are an acknowledgment

ment on the part of the judiciary of its incompetence to deal with the criminal, hence they encourage judge lynch, who steps in to act, where the proper authority too frequently is tied up by its own inefficiency. Successful technical defenses are admissions, that the administration of justice is defective; that is, either the legislature has erred in making impracticable laws, or in creating courts not properly constituted to enforce the law, or the judges and prosecuting officers are incompetent to handle the machinery provided, in such a way as to prevent the accused from escaping, irrespective of his guilt or innocence.

It consequently becomes the duty of every citizen, whether legislator, prosecuting attorney, juror or judge, to remedy defects that may render technical defenses possible, and to do his utmost to make the machinery for the punishment of crime work effectively. In spite of any defects it may have, rather than to go searching for weak spots, and when they are found, proudly to point to them as evidences of his intelligence and liberality, as well as of the superior ingenuity and learning of the law makers and the courts.

Another error, which too frequently tends to increase crime, when intended to do the reverse, is for courts to endeavor to stop certain classes of offenses by inflicting unusually severe punishments for them, when anyone is convicted. It is well known that juries hesitate to convict, if they think an unusually severe punishment will be inflicted, while if they expect the punishment will scarcely be adequate, if the person is guilty, they are not so easily influenced by sophistical arguments concerning what is grounds for reasonable doubt, and it is the certainty of punishment, rather than its severity that deters crime. The would be criminal, if satisfied that he cannot possibly escape detection, will not commit the crime though the punishment is comparatively light. Criminals, almost without exception, count on escaping the consequences of their acts. In fact, when a man deliberately commits crime, regardless of whether or not he will be caught, his conduct is considered strong evidence that he was insane at the time he did the act.

To prevent crime, punishment should be both swift and certain. To make it swift we should abolish the numerous appeals and other means of causing delay. To make it certain, we should provide such effective procedure and such capable judicial officers as to make acquittals on mere technicalities, which are not affected by the guilt of the accused party, practically unheard of.

T. M. HARRISON.

TE CZAR FEARS INTERNAL STRIFE

"It is my belief that Russia has been most anxious to delay war with Japan," said a well-known Japanese resident yesterday. "From all I can gather from inside circles, it is Russia and not Japan that would be the gainer by delays. From my standpoint the Czar is in fear of internal troubles should a war break out with Japan just now. Internal strife and a war with a foreign nation at the same time would tend to break up the Czar's vast empire."

"If peace is to be considered as the best project on the part of both nations, one of the conditions that Japan is most likely to insist upon will be that the Czar shall not increase his naval strength in the Orient. Should such a decision be reached, it is more probable however, that Japan would insist on both nations keeping to their present naval strength. If a delay is brought about and this feature be insisted upon, Russia would undoubtedly prepare for the future and in some pretext open up a war with Japan, when her strength became overwhelming."

Hawaiian Coins Still Being Redeemed--The Frye Shipping Bill--The Spalding Amendment to the Organic Act Explained.

(Mail Special to Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Immigrant Commissioner Sargent, who was in Honolulu last summer, is to be thanked for hastening the arrangements for constructing the new station for the Territory. Since the decision that the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department should have control of the building, the case seemed hopeless. There are eighty other buildings to be constructed by the Supervising Architect's office, all of which are ahead of the Honolulu station. Mr. Charles E. Kempner, the chief executive officer of the Supervising Architect's office, said today, it would be eighteen months before the work at Honolulu could be undertaken by that office.

A few days ago Mr. Sargent began to urge upon the Secretary of the Treasury the urgent demands of his department for a new immigrant station. He suggested a plan by which it could be brought about. This was the appointment of Mr. O. G. Traphagen, of Honolulu, as "superintending architect." Last summer Mr. Traphagen prepared some plans for the immigrant station which met with Mr. Sargent's approval very fully. Plans were also submitted by Mr. Beardney. On Mr. Sargent's suggestion therefore Mr. Traphagen has been appointed by Secretary Shaw as "superintending architect" as already announced by cable. The appointment carries authority for Mr. Traphagen to prepare plans and let contracts and otherwise proceed with the work.

The Supervising Architect's office will retain general supervision of the station. "We will approve Mr. Traphagen's plans," said Mr. Kempner today. "If we desire changes made in his plans, as he submits them, we will have those changes made. All the authority is retained in this office. It is a long way to Honolulu and it will take considerable time to get the work on the station under way. But I should think that by the middle of the summer the work on the structure ought to be beginning. That will be a great gain on anything we could possibly do, if the plans for the station were to be prepared in this office."

HAWAIIAN COINS.

Chief E. B. Daskam, of the division of public moneys in the Treasury Department, said today that the work of exchanging the Hawaiian silver for coins of the United States, has progressed favorably from the standpoint of the Treasury Department. "While the time limit for the receipt of the Hawaiian silver coins as legal tender has expired," said he, "we are going right on exchanging them. Silver coins of the United States are being sent back to the Islands still in exchange for any consignment of the Hawaiian coins received at San Francisco. This is exactly as was done in the case of Porto Rico, when we took in the old pesetas there. The law places no limit on the time during which we may exchange the Hawaiian coins. It only limited the time when they were legal tender."

"The Hawaiian coins have come in pretty slowly. According to our latest reports there are still about \$300,000 of those coins in circulation. We have some evidences in the Treasury Department that quite a sum of those coins are on the Pacific coast, whither they have been carried by individuals arriving from Hawaii. It will be many months before the outstanding circulation is reduced to an insignificant sum."

The Interior Department has recently referred considerable correspondence on the subject of leprosy between Gov. Carter and Dr. Ashmead of New York but there is little of public interest in it beyond what has already been said. All of the bills, affecting Hawaiian matters, introduced in either branch of Congress, have been referred by the Interior Department to Gov. Carter for his recommendations. That is the courtesy always observed regarding legislation affecting any of the territories and Congress rarely acts upon such pending bills till the views of the territorial executive, through the Department of the Interior has been received.

FRYE SHIPPING BILL.

The Frye shipping bill, to restrict the carrying trade between the Philippines and the mainland, was the subject a few days ago of a very vigorous hearing before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, Senator Lodge Chairman. The bill is earnestly desired by the shipping interests of the Pacific coast, some of which have connections with Hawaii. It is bitterly fought by the big New York and New England manufacturing interests, especially the cordage manufacturers. The bill, however, has been favorably reported to the Senate and will be pressed there for passage. It is a question whether the resistance will be strong enough to defeat a vote at this session.

Mr. George S. Dearborn, of the Hawaiian steamship company, was one of the witnesses before the Committee. He told the Senators that his company was anxious to get into the Philippine trade but competition with sailing vessels kept the rates down. He declared that the rates to Hawaii are lower than before the navigation laws were applied. Mr. Dearborn assured the

cordage manufacturers present that there would be plenty of ships for their trade if the Frye bill should become a law.

One of the prominent witnesses was Samuel S. Sewall, of Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me., of which firm Mr. Harold Sewall formerly minister at Honolulu, is a member. Mr. Sewall assured the cordage manufacturers that the ships of his firm alone could carry several times the hemp tonnage from Manila. "We can carry the entire crop," declared Mr. Sewall.

The most bitter opposition to the bill, he said, came from the foreign shipping interests. While he considered it unnecessary to defend American interests against foreign interests in the Capito of the United States he wished to refer to the domination of the Maritime Exchange of New York by foreign interests which blocked the efforts of the Americans. The foreign shipping interests," he declared, "have spies in every branch of the government where ships are required and when one is required he is notified of it first and he gets the business. Senator Hale produced a railroad schedule showing that a through rate of freight by rail and water had already been established of seventy-five cents per hundred pounds from Boston, New York, Pittsburg and other points in the East to Manila. Mr. Sewall thought this rate would never be exceeded. Senator Lodge pointed out that Mr. Loring of Boston, one of the previous witnesses had maintained there would be a rate of \$1.46 a hundred whereas there was already a rate in existence of seventy-five cents.

THE SPALDING BILL.

Representative Spalding of North Dakota, a member of the House Committee on territories, has introduced a bill "to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii' approved April 19, 1900," that being the organic law of Hawaii. It provides simply "that section 55 of the act of April 19, 1900, entitled 'an act to provide a government for the territory of Hawaii' be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words 'without the approval of Congress' where contained in that part of the section preceding the proviso."

In explanation of the bill Mr. Spalding said to the Advertiser Correspondent today that it changed the law regarding the issuance of charters to corporations and would enable the territorial legislature to enact a general incorporation law.

"In all the states and territories of the mainland," said Mr. Spalding, "there is a general incorporation law, which enables the territorial authorities to grant charters. That is the kind of law Hawaii should have. Then there would be nothing like the applications for special charters, which we have now pending before our committee. The approval of Congress would be necessary for the general incorporation act, but when once that was secured, with proper public safeguards, it would facilitate the organization of corporations in the Islands. It would be far more satisfactory to the business interests of the Islands and also to the people generally."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Important Word From Koebel.

Professor R. C. L. Perkins, first assistant entomologist of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, yesterday received an important letter from Professor A. Koebel, the chief entomologist. Professor Koebel was in Alameda, expecting to visit the southern countries of California shortly to procure the parasite that kills the leaf-hopper. He sent a lot of this antidote along with his letter, which will be distributed as soon as the creatures can be bred in sufficiency.

Earnest warning was conveyed by Professor Koebel against the introduction of infected bananas from the South Seas. He informed Professor Perkins of the prevalence of a malignant banana disease in Fiji, which is utterly destroying the crops of that fruit. An official notice prohibiting the importation of bananas from the South Seas will probably soon be published.

WIRELESS SERVICE WILL BE BETTER

The wireless is beginning to improve. A dynamo and engine have been put in at Puako, Hawaii, the Mahukona station being removed to that point. "This," said Mr. Cross last night, "enables us to cut out two stations between here and Hawaii, Lanai and Mahukona. Heretofore a through message from Hawaii went to Lanai, then to Barber's Point and then to Honolulu. Now it goes direct. Later on, when finances improve, there will be a dynamo at Barber's Point. As things are there should be no more delays except in bad weather. This is the result I have been working for during three years."

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HILO, Feb. 5.—Small farming seems an assured success in the districts in and about Hilo. Several new industries here are planned and the Governor has received much encouragement from what he has been able to see of the Puna and Olaa districts. There are many homesteaders in this portion of the islands, and as a rule they seem to be doing well.

Banana culture is the industry on which the people of Hilo place their dependence for the future. Olaa and Puna have large acreages given over to homesteaders and nearly all of them have planted their fields in bananas. The output has been growing steadily, and some people believe that eventually Hawaii will have to have a fast fruit steamship line to care for the banana product, and which may in time rival the fruit trust of the South American countries. The Hawaiian bananas are in much demand on the coast and the growers are now making a good profit on them. They receive clear of freight charges, on an average of from fifty to sixty cents a bunch for the fruit, and some buyers are offering fifty cents a bunch for bananas in the field. There is now a sufficient shipment of bananas to require a steamer once a month, and with the large acreage recently planted it seems likely that the transportation of the fruit will become a serious problem to the producers. One grower suggested yesterday the possibility of inducing capital to establish a special steamer line to Hilo for the purpose of caring for the banana trade and it was argued that in this might yet be the solution of the tourist question for Hawaii. The fruit is shipped by railroad to Hilo and then loaded on steamers and sent to San Francisco. A fast fruit line would lessen the possibility of the fruit spoiling en route.

Many of the homesteaders in addition to the growing of bananas are cultivating cane and are making a success of it. Vegetables and some fruits grow well on the higher lands above Hilo and Governor Carter is much encouraged with the showing made. Coffee grows well but does not pay for picking, homesteaders say, Governor Carter is anxious to induce the immigration to Hawaii of white farmers from the mainland. The Russian colony at Mountain View also seems to be doing remarkably well. There are about thirty families occupying the lands there and the farmers seem well satisfied with their lot, although naturally there is the usual complaint about roads.

There was an informal discussion of a plan of setting aside large tracts of land, the Territory to advertise the advantages of climate, etc., on the mainland, with the object of inducing the settlement of the lands by an agricultural population. It was suggested that it would be profitable for the government to set aside a fund for the purpose of assisting farmers while they secured the first crops, the loan advances then to be paid, although this was deemed impossible under the Organic Act. Governor Carter is anxious to induce the Hawaiians to take up lands and make their homes upon them. Berries also grow well in Olaa and Puna, wild raspberries being plentiful along the roadways.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A Hilo man has a scheme for making fertilizer out of tree fern roots. He is having built a specially constructed machine for the grinding of the roots into pulp, the resulting product to be used for fertilizer. A test of the fern root has already been made and it is said to have been productive of an increased yield.

There is also a scheme on foot to utilize a peculiar lava found in Puna for fertilizer, although tests already made are reported to have resulted adversely to the proposed use of the stuff. In Puna there are a number of hills composed entirely of lava, having very much the appearance of soft coal cinders, and which is now used as a top dressing on roads. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of this material on hand and it has been thought that the ashes might have fertilizing properties of value to sugar cane. Another scheme is to use the cinders in the preparation of a building material like concrete, adding sand and other ingredients as they may be necessary. The objection to this is that the cinders are very light and would not be heavy enough for use as building material. It is suggested also that paving block might be manufactured from the lava.

L. M.

BILL TO CHANGE ORGANIC ACT.

The following measure has been introduced in the House by Mr. Spalding:

A Bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-five of the Act of April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words "without the approval of Congress" where contained in that part of said section preceding the proviso.

The phrase referred to is " * * * but the Legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise, without the approval of Congress."

THE TOURISTS WILL BE HERE LATER.

About 25 first-class passengers, a few of whom are tourists, came down on the Alameda. E. M. Boyd, secretary of the Promotion Committee, says the beautiful surroundings of Los Angeles and San Diego have proved such an attraction that about forty tourists who had been booked for Honolulu by the Nippon-California Tourist Company have decided to remain in Southern California until the latter part of February. This party will then come to Honolulu on the next Alameda.

A tourist party of twelve which had been booked by a tourist company to come to the Islands, could not obtain passage on the Korea. This giant vessel is chock-a-block with passengers, a number of whom had originally intended travelling by the America-Maru.

The officers of the Jap liner stated that the Korea bookings were exceptionally large, and it is believed that every berth will be taken on the present voyage.

REAL ESTATE LISTS ARE MUCH NEEDED.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is being deluged with letters from the mainland asking about purchasable homes and partly cultivated pineapple and banana plantations. While these inquiries are always answered by sending forward the material issued by the Land Department of the government, it would be of immense help to the Promotion Committee, and at the same time to persons owning properties which they may place on the market, if dealers in real estate would take the initiative in getting together lists of properties for sale. Such lists the Promotion Committee would gladly send out all over the mainland, and would also send them to inquirers in the past whose requests for this information have been placed on file in systematic order.

The inquiries from the mainland range from ranches for stock down to a few acres for homes by mechanics who would keep their families on the property while they work in the city.

Wants and Wishes of the District Are Presented in Form and Advocated by Committee of Citizens.

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 2.—Hilo citizens told the Governor what they wanted from the Territory today. They were quite modest in their requests and practically all of the demands will be acceded to by the Territory. Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson met with the citizens' committee of sixteen at the Bank of Hilo this afternoon and there was an interesting discussion by officials and citizens of Hilo's wants.

The following petition drawn up by the committee was presented to the governor:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Citizens' Committee of Hilo District:

Whereas, This is the first visit of the kind in the history of the new regime in this Island Territory, and,

Whereas, The citizens of Hilo and of the Island of Hawaii fully recognize its importance and the good results which of necessity must follow a closer fellowship between governor and governed; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee express to Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson the high appreciation which the citizens of this community feel for this official visit, and we trust that it will not be the last, as it brings nearer the official family and gives us a feeling that we are being consulted as to our requirements and are at liberty to present and have the same meet with some consideration; that we are by these visits enabled to meet our highest executive officials and to know each other socially and they, in turn, are enabled to see and recognize that our requirements are real and, when the occasion presents itself, we can feel that our wants will be attended to so far as it is possible and that we shall certainly expect much good to result from such a visit or series of visits.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, together with the suggestion of our immediate needs, be presented to Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson some time during their stay in our midst.

Resolved, That a copy of the same be furnished the press.

To the Honorable George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

A committee of the business men of Hilo District were appointed to carefully consider the items of the appropriation bills for South Hilo District which were passed by the Legislature of 1903.

We have decided to recommend to you and your associates in the Executive, the expenditure on such matters as we deem most important and most pressing.

In the items under the Loan Bill Appropriation, we consider the following, in consecutive order as numbered herein, the most pressing:

1. New Bridge, Alameda.....	2,800.00
2. New Bridge, Kaleia.....	2,000.00
3. New Bridge, Kaunama Road.....	3,000.00
4. New Bridge, Waiama.....	2,500.00
5. New Culvert, Makea.....	3,500.00
6. New 8-foot Culvert, Pueo-paku.....	1,200.00
7. Kaunama and Homestead Roads.....	7,000.00
8. New School House, Kaunama.....	1,000.00
9. Armory, Hilo.....	5,000.00
10. Sewerage, Hilo.....	10,000.00
11. Walloa Retaining Wall.....	2,700.00
12. Keaukaha Road.....	5,000.00

\$45,700.00

From Current Receipts Appropriations for six months, we submit that certain items should be continued at the same ratio during the next eighteen months, as follows:

	6 Mos.	18 Mos.
Pg. 406, Electric Lighting Hilo streets.....	\$1,800.00	\$5,400.00
Pg. 408, Hilo Water Works.....	4,750.00	14,250.00
Pg. 410, Roads and Bridges (General).....	7,500.00	22,500.00
Pg. 410, Volcano Road Repairs.....	1,250.00	5,000.00
Pg. 410, Kailiki Homestead Roads.....	3,750.00	15,000.00
Pg. 410, Pihonua Road Repairs.....	300.00	900.00
Pg. 410, Curbing and Sidewalks, Government Lots.....	1,250.00	1,250.00
Pg. 410, Hilo Chemical and Hose Wagon.....	7,120.00	7,120.00

From the Current Receipts for 18 months, we submit the following items should be expended:

Pg. 424, Landings and Buoys.....	\$22,500.00
Pg. 425, Improving, Fencing, Grading, etc., Hilo Park.....	3,000.00
Pg. 428, Hilo Hospital (Running Expenses).....	8,000.00
Pg. 430, Band, two trips to Hilo.....	2,000.00

We further recommend:

1st. The widening of Front street.

2nd. That the Government accept from Mr. Desky, for consideration of \$100, a deed to the Reeds Island bridge and streets.

3rd. That the Government accept from the Hilo Sugar Co. for a consideration of \$100, a deed to the Puueo streets.

4th. The procuring of the \$3000.00 paid by Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. for the cost of the extension of Bridge street.

5th. That a site be procured for the new jail, Hilo, this being the most

pressing item in the Loan Bill, next after the items already asked for.

6th. The exchange of Government leases of extensive tracts of land, for titles in fee for portions of said lands, on surrender of remainder, when said lands can be advantageously sold in small lots.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. MASON,
JOHN T. MOIR,
E. N. HOLMES,
JOHN T. BAKER,
GILBERT F. LITTLE,
L. TURNER,
C. C. KENNEDY,
A. HUMBURG,
JAMES D. LEWIS,
JOHN A. SCOTT,
F. B. M'STOCKER,
S. L. DESHA,
W. H. C. CAMPBELL,
W. H. LAMBERT.

Attest:

P. PECK, Chairman.
A. LINDSAY, Secretary.

HILO'S WANTS DEFINED.

Governor Carter then addressed the meeting, saying that he was pleased to see the wants of the citizens presented in this business-like way. "When I took office," said the Governor, "I had a great many ideals. I had built many air castles, but gradually one after another they are becoming entirely shattered. I have found that a man in public life is entirely different from the same individual in business life. An individual can do things, the Governor is hampered by restrictions of law. In business a promise is as good as a contract, but in official life the promise of an official does not bind the government." And that is what we must learn—we must depend upon the legislature. Two years ago the Legislature was called upon to pass a deficiency bill of \$47,000 and here at the last session the government asked the Legislature to pass a deficiency bill of \$277,000. If this keeps on we won't need any Legislature. After some one loses a lot of money, more dependence will be placed on the Legislature for making appropriations."

Governor Carter related one incident recently of how Lewers & Cooke wanted a bill approved for \$800 for building material furnished for the Reform school and they had been informed that the amount would not be paid. The auditor refused to pass it and the Governor also refused to approve the voucher. Mr. Carter said that it was better that some of the business people of the Territory should lose a few hundred dollars in this way and correct the tendency sometimes apparent to ignore the Legislature.

The Governor then went over the recommendations of the committee and said that the bridges asked would be built. He stated that it was the intention of the government to expend loan money only in permanent improvements so that the work would not have disappeared by the time that it became necessary to repay the loan. Plans for the armory asked had already been made and the governor said that work would be commenced soon. He said that the sewerage was most important and thought that it should have been placed first.

"We can stand the bad smell better than break our necks on rotten bridges," suggested P. Peck.

There was a long discussion over the appropriation for Walloa retaining wall, it developing that the street front was now occupied and that condemnation proceedings would be necessary to get rid of the property owners. The site is wanted for a boat landing. The Governor said that there was no money to pay for the condemnation. Mr. Scott suggested that the land could be obtained by exchanges.

OPPOSED TO EXCHANGES.

"This administration is opposed to any such exchanges," said the Governor. "It seems that in the past the government has always got the short end of the horn. The Legislature is the proper body to go to for money to acquire land for road purposes. It is more business-like. It is the policy of this administration to use the exchange policy very sparingly. If it is abused Congress is likely to take the power away, and in some emergencies the law is very necessary."

The Governor said that he did not believe the Keaukaha road would be built. The appropriation for the Hilo water works in the current expense bill, the Governor thought, was rather high but was informed that the money was intended to extend and replace the water mains. As this money, \$14,000, was a reappropriation from the six months' bill, the Governor stated that no new work could be done, as the law provided only for the necessary running expenses of the government. "I admit the necessity of this work," said the Governor when urged to favor the appropriation, "but I am going to be hauled over the coals for it by the Legislature as it is, and I intend to keep within the law as closely as possible."

(Continued on Page 5.)

HILO MEETS GOVERNOR IN BUSINESSLIKE WAY

(Continued from page 8.)

NOT WORTH THE COST.

As to the money for a road to Kailua, the Governor stated that he was much opposed to this. He said that it was a foolish thing to open up homesteads in such a location, and that the government could not spend \$10,000 in building a road to three homesteads. This was like throwing the money into a dark hole with no return for the government. Mr. J. A. Scott stated that the lands had been located there and the government was obligated to put a road to the homes. The Governor stated that the homesteaders had come up with a full knowledge of the situation, and that no promises could be made. The argument became quite heated on this point, and finally the Governor suggested that a possible solution of the difficulty might be the exchange of these homesteads for desirable lands in another locality.

J. A. Scott thought that possibly the homesteaders might be reimbursed for any losses.

Mr. Ross said that Hakalan had three sets of homesteads, and none of them had roads.

Governor Carter stated that no money could be expended for curbing and sidewalks, although various citizens present stated that they had been compelled to curb their property with the understanding that the government would do likewise. The Governor said this was new work, however, and could not be done.

There will also be no purchase of a Hilo chemical engine. The appropriation was made in the six months' bill but allowed to lapse, and this was also considered new work. Secretary Atkinson differed with the Governor and maintained that a fire department was a necessary expense. Sheriff Andrews stated that it had been reported that the Hilo engine had been purchased and was in Honolulu, but there was no definite knowledge on this subject.

The Governor stated that the Hilo buoys would be taken care of by the Federal Government.

Governor Carter asked the assembly what they wished in the way of a park, whether Hilo preferred a playground, park or garden.

Sheriff Andrews, replying, said that he believed that the wish of Hilo was for all three, baseball grounds with walks and gardens.

Governor Carter stated that there was an expert in the employ of the Honolulu Park Commission who would be sent up to Hilo to draw plans for the Hilo park if desired. He suggested that plans be drawn for a permanent park, which could be carried out each year as the appropriations were made.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

Relative to the appropriation of \$5,000 for the Hilo hospital, Governor Carter stated that there had been an opinion by the Attorney General to the effect that these subsidies could not be paid. Directors of the hospitals who were present said that they had not been notified of the ruling and the hospital was continuing with the expectation of getting the monthly subsidy. The Governor replied that ignorance of the law was not an excuse. The ruling had been that when the Legislature failed to pass appropriations at the regular session, in the extra session only appropriations for carrying on the necessary departments of government could be made. He suggested that these extra sessions might be done away with by prompt legislative action. Secretary Atkinson said that the question of hospital subsidies would be tested in the courts. He was under the impression that the ruling affected only those hospitals which were semi-public, and that it did not affect strictly government institutions. The matter was dropped at this point.

The recommendation of the committee for \$2,000 for trips of band to Hilo was next considered. J. A. Scott said the committee would much prefer that the money go to the Hilo band, but this of course could not be done. Secretary Atkinson said that the band would soon be sent to Hawaii, the people along the route already traveled agreeing to care for the band as it passed along. He stated also that a Hilo citizen had told him that they didn't want the government band—they had one of their own which was just as good.

FRONT STREET DISCUSSED.

There was a lengthy discussion of the question of widening Front street, the committee standing out for an eighty foot roadway. Governor Carter contended that this was too wide and could be maintained only at a great expense. He said that the exchange for this land had been held up at the time of his entering office, although he believed that the Bishop Estate had been very fair in its offer to the government. But he believed that this work could only be done very slowly, and that the exchange idea had better be abandoned. The best method, he suggested, was to get a commission to appraise the value of the land needed and then ask the legislature for the required appropriation.

Mr. Scott preferred an eighty foot roadway, and said that the right of way for nearly a mile had already been obtained. Mr. Kennedy, manager, said Walakea Mill had given the roadway for three quarters of a mile and received nothing for it.

"Tex," retorted Mr. Scott, "you have the lease for the land that the Bishop Estate gives and it expires in six months."

Governor Carter was opposed to the eighty foot road and said that though he believed that Hilo was destined to grow rapidly he did not think that a road of such width would ever be needed. The widening of Walakea road in Honolulu was the biggest folly this country ever committed," he said.

"It was made eighty feet wide and about \$30,000 was wasted."

As to the propositions of Deaky and the Hilo Sugar Co. to give to the Territory certain streets in lands belonging to them, Governor Carter stated that the government could not accept unless the law had been complied with. There had been the same trouble in Honolulu over the Kakaako lands. The government had been much criticised for not caring for the district, when as a matter of fact the Territory had no right to do so, as the law had never been complied with by Mr. Deaky, although he knew what the law was.

J. A. Scott said that the Hilo Sugar Co. had not promised to surrender its title to the streets there, and that the company would first have to pass on this matter. He did not know Mr. Irwin's wish in the premises.

THE BOYD AFFAIR.

The request of the committee that the \$3,000 paid to J. H. Boyd for improvement of Bridge street was something the Governor said he knew nothing about. It was explained that this was the money paid by Davies to Boyd to secure the release from the government of a contract requiring the construction of buildings on lands leased from the Territory. As a consideration the amount of money paid for this surrender was to be used in extending Bridge street. It was explained that this was the money that James H. Boyd had on deposit with Spreckels' bank in his own name, when called upon by the Governor to make an accounting after his return from California. This money had upon demand of Governor Dole, been paid over to the Territory, and Boyd then compelled to resign. Mr. Kennedy said that he believed the money was on deposit somewhere and that it ought to be used for the purpose for which it had been intended. The Governor stated that any such contract made by Boyd was illegal—he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the money and did not see how a government official could bind the Territory. He said that Davies should have known better than to enter into any such agreement. The matter was finally dropped. Mr. Carter stating that he would look into it on his return to Honolulu.

As to the item for a new jail for Hilo, the committee stated that this was the first item they wished expended when the second million was apportioned. Sheriff Andrews said a new jail was needed badly, but he was willing to wait and do the best he could, provided the other things asked were completed.

SALE OF LANDS.

On the last request regarding the sale of the lands, Mr. Andrews stated that the Walakea Mill had a large tract under lease from the Government of which only a small portion was planted. The sugar company wanted to exchange the entire lease for the fee of the portion under cultivation. Mr. Kennedy said he knew nothing of it. Governor Carter stated that it would be the policy of the government to make sales of land outright where there was prospect of improvements being made immediately. He was opposed to renewing leases where the land was left to get poor and no money was spent upon it. "I favor the sale of lands where it will increase the wealth of the Territory rather than the leasing of lands for the purpose of getting immediate returns to the government," said the Governor. "I know that policy will be criticised, and I do not intend to alienate large tracts of land, but only to make sales outright where ultimately the value of the lands and the returns in taxes will be increased."

Peter Lee of Oahu, who was present, said he wished the Governor to inspect the upper Volcano road, which was in fearful condition. The committee coincided with Mr. Lee on the subject.

The Governor thanked the committee for their expression of views and the meeting then adjourned. L. M.

Last Tributes.

The friends of Mrs. William Allison Bryan assembled in Central Union church yesterday afternoon for a memorial service conducted by her pastor, Rev. Wm. Morris Kincaid. The hands of loving friends arranged maidenhair ferns with pansies and violets about the urn containing the ashes of mother and infant daughter, who was not permitted to live to see the light of a happy home. There were also carnation leis and other beautiful floral tributes from friends and those associated with Mr. Bryan in his work.

Mrs. Bryan, in her few years of Island life, has made a host of friends and none who knew her beautiful character can forget her. Unassuming and gentle, all who came in contact with her were better for having known her. When Mr. Bryan leaves Honolulu next Wednesday, on the sad errand of bearing home the ashes of the beautiful young woman he brought out as his wife three years ago, he will take with him the sympathy of a large circle of friends and the knowledge that the influence of a beautiful life will still go on.

Mr. Bryan's early home was in Minnesota, and there a father and mother and other relatives wait the home-coming of a loved daughter. Two years ago the parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan made a visit of some months at the Bryan home at Kalbi and many will pleasantly remember meeting them at that time.

HOW OFTEN YOU HEAR THE REMARK: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It always cures and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

"What distinguished foreigner aided the Americans in the Revolution?" asked the teacher of the juvenile class. "God," promptly answered a small pupil who had been to Sunday school. New York Sun.

THE GOVERNORS HILO RECEPTION

(Staff Correspondence.)

HILO, Feb. 2.—Governor Carter's day was fully occupied by the people of Hilo yesterday. Beginning early in the morning with a trip over the city he closed the day long after midnight at the reception and dance in Spreckels Hall.

Yesterday morning Governor Carter was taken over the city by C. C. Kennedy and Guy Gere of the Public Works Department. He inspected the roads and also visited the site for the proposed Hilo Park. The roads generally about Hilo are in splendid condition. No action was taken with reference to the Park matter.

Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson and Forester Hosmer took dinner at six o'clock with Mr. C. C. Kennedy and immediately afterward drove down to Spreckels' hall for the reception.

The hall was artistically decorated with flags and greens and showed the results of three days of hard work which the committee had put into the task.

The reception began promptly at eight o'clock and for more than two hours the Governor and Secretary stood in the receiving line shaking hands with the people as they passed. The reception was the largest affair of the kind ever given in Hilo. It was variously estimated that from five to eight hundred people passed in review before the Governor, and the two officials had a pleasant greeting with an apt remark for each one of them.

The Hawaiian residents of Hilo turned out in large numbers and were introduced to the Governor by Rev. S. L. Desha. It was probably the largest reception the natives have ever attended for any man, and the Governor and Secretary were both well pleased with the society function.

Judge Dole, who was in attendance at the reception, was also the recipient of much attention and he was heartily greeted by many of those who had come to see the Governor.

Following the reception the people of Hilo enjoyed a dance, many of the older residents remaining to watch the festivities. Refreshments were served during the evening and the entire affair was a most enjoyable one.

This morning Governor Carter and Forester Hosmer rode up to Kailua, the homesteads above Hilo. L. M.

WRAY TAYLOR IN SAN FRANCISCO

Wray Taylor is said to be at present living in San Francisco. He may not again come to Honolulu as friends have advised against this course. Bishop Restarick, who first came across Taylor in New York, has heard that he is now in San Francisco.

Next to Highest Rainfall Record.

Saturday night's rainfall, or that for the 24 hours ending at 9 a. m. Sunday, at 6.22 inches was the heaviest but one on record for Honolulu in the weather bureau. The heaviest was 10 inches on May 11, 1895, in the terrific storm that caused a postponement of Queen Emma's funeral. There is a record, however, taken at Judd street in the fifties, of 12 inches in 24 hours.

A Japanese, who had escaped from the Insane Asylum, was recaptured last evening in Nuuanu valley by Mr. Moore, who resides in the valley. The Jap had broken into a house where tools and powder are kept, and was making himself comfortable when caught.

HARVARD MEN OF FAME.

Hawaii's identity through personal links with American enlightenment and progress, as well as America's storm and shine, is every now and then cropping up among varied reminiscences. One of the latest instances appears in the Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia) of January 30. Discussing "First Scholars as First Men," that literary journal mentions a recent number of a magazine published at Harvard University as giving a list of the first ten scholars of each of the classes that graduated in the sixth decade of the last century at that institution. The Saturday Evening Post comments that the list "is itself significant as regards individuals," and "also more significant in respect to high rank in college as giving ground for the assurance of distinction in life itself."

Many names of leaders in Harvard's classes of the period stated are given, with mention of high positions in public life and as scholars to which they attained. Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, Governor Robinson of Massachusetts, and John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, Member of Congress and Governor of Massachusetts, are in the list, and General A. S. Hartwell, a veteran of the Union army, whose home has long been and is now in Honolulu, is referred to in this sentence: "In the class of 1858 are found the names of Wentworth and Cilley, teachers in Phillips Exeter Academy, and of Hartwell, Justice of the Supreme Court and Attorney General of Hawaii." The conclusions at which the Saturday Evening Post arrives are as follows:

The idea has been altogether too common that first scholars do not become first men in after life. The idea is, on the whole, false. The powers that win in the law, the ministry and other forms of public service are the qualities that win in the classroom. In fact, as one compares the names of the first ten scholars of these ten classes of Harvard University with the names of all the other members of the same classes it is easy to see that among these ten names are found the names of men of greater distinction than are found in all the remaining names of any class. In a class, for instance, of ninety members the first ten scholars represent greater distinction than the names of the other eighty.

JURY TRIALS YESTERDAY

Two Decisions by Judge De Bolt Filed.

Wong Lup vs. Wong Kwal, assumption, was tried before Judge De Bolt yesterday. F. M. Brooks for plaintiff, C. W. Ashford for defendant. A verdict for the plaintiff for \$7245 was returned by the following jury: Charles R. Collins, S. K. Aki, Starr Kapu, John Kidwell, Charles Kapule, D. J. Styne, W. H. McInerney, James Armstrong, H. Cook, Edmund Norrie, Joseph Andrade, and C. H. Clapp. Exceptions of defendant were noted and notice of motion for a new trial given.

Enoch Johnson vs. W. C. Achi, covenant, next came on for trial. Holmes & Stanley appeared for plaintiff, and the defendant for himself. The following jury was empaneled: Edmund Norrie, John Andrews, John Kidwell, J. C. Axtell, Sam K. Aki, Chas. Kapule, Wm. H. McInerney, Jas. Armstrong, D. J. Styne, Chas. R. Collins, Henry Cook and C. J. Ludwigsen. The trial is still on.

The Orpheum Co., Ltd., vs. J. Oswald Lutted, assumption, was continued for the term by Judge De Bolt.

Gee, A. Davis vs. Wm. A. Hall, assumption, was continued for the term pending settlement.

Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., vs. Jos. Leandro, Oliveira, ejectment, was continued for the term by consent.

Wilmerding-Loewe Co. vs. Lawrence H. Dee was continued for the term pending settlement.

Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. begins its seventh day on trial before Judge Gear this morning.

PARTNERSHIP LAW EXPOUNDED.

Judge De Bolt, in giving judgment for plaintiff in the suit of Wong Tung vs. Y. Ah Nin, Y. Atoy, Chum Pot Fat, Hee Ten, Yee Fat and Yung Chu Keong, gave some law bearing on the elusive partnership schemes for which the Chinese are peculiar. Defendants constituted the firm of Kwong Ghong Wat Co., of which plaintiff was a creditor. Y. Ah Nin sold out his interest in the firm to Yung Chu Keong, who by written agreement undertook to assume Y. Ah Nin's share of the partnership liabilities. The other members of the old firm consented to this arrangement and received Yung Chu Keong as a partner in place of Y. Ah Nin, the new partnership continuing the same business under the old firm name. Plaintiff had no business dealings with the new partnership, nor did he in any way signify his intention to release Y. Ah Nin or the old firm, or to accept Yung Chu Keong or the new firm as his debtors. He, however, made Yung Chu Keong a defendant. Plaintiff contended for judgment against all the defendants.

The court finds that the plaintiff has not by either allegation or proof shown any legal claim or cause of action against Yung Chu Keong, the new co-partner. It decides against the contention that plaintiff, by suing the members of the new firm, elected to avail himself of the agreement between Y. Ah Nin and Yung Chu Keong, thus releasing Y. Ah Nin. There might be some show of reason for that contention had the plaintiff omitted Y. Ah Nin as a defendant.

"In my opinion," Judge De Bolt says, "the liability of Y. Ah Nin has not been affected by reason of the dissolution of the old firm, or by reason of the agreement between himself and Yung Chu Keong. It is also my opinion that Yung Chu Keong did not assume any legal liability toward plaintiff by reason of becoming a member of the new firm, or by reason of the said agreement."

Many authorities are quoted for these views and judgment is given against all the defendants except Yung Chu Keong, the action as to him being dismissed without prejudice. There was no dispute regarding the amount of the claim, which was for the sum of \$1240, together with interest on different sums stated for certain periods. Ashford for plaintiff, Castle & Withington for defendants.

VERDICT SUSTAINED.

Judge De Bolt rendered a written decision on defendant's motion for a new trial of Theresa Owana Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey. The motion was denied. It related particularly to the words of the verdict, viz.: "We the jury in the above entitled cause find for the plaintiff and against the defendant in the sum of \$139.50 damages. But we do not think defendant had any malicious intent." The concluding sentence was held by defendant's counsel to vitiate the verdict, because not responsive to the issue and because the damages were claimed on the basis of malicious intent.

The court says: "The general finding for the plaintiff against the defendant legally disposed of the only issue submitted to the jury and left nothing further for them to consider, or to decide." Again: "The first part of the verdict is a determination, a conclusion. The latter part determines nothing." Further: "Whatever meaning or force may be given to the latter part of the verdict, it is clear

Fresh Vegetable Seeds

IN
5ct. Packages

Just Received

Complete
Assortment

Hollister Drug Co

FOOT STREET.

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to—

CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kulu St., Boston,
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

that the jury did not intend to acquit the defendant of all wrongful acts in the premises. Furthermore, we must apply to the words and language of laymen the meaning and sense in which laymen use them. A layman, probably, would not conceive of malice dissociated from some mental operation. Hence, it is reasonable to conclude that the jury in this case had in mind malice in fact and not malice in law. It cannot be presumed that a jury intended a contradiction or an inconsistency, and it is the duty of a court so to construe a verdict, if possible, that it may stand rather than to hold it inoperative."

C. W. Ashford and C. A. Long for plaintiff, T. McCants Stewart for defendant.

NOTED CAMPBELL CASE.

The executors, trustees and heirs of the late James Campbell, by their attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, have filed a demurrer to the amended complaint of Madame Kallia against themselves and others. They set forth that plaintiff has not stated such a cause as entitled her to any such discovery or relief as prayed for against these defendants. Jurisdiction of the court is denied and these defendants are alleged to have been improperly made defendants in the suit. It is held that the bill is multifarious in being exhibited against these defendants and the several other defendants therein named for distinct matters and causes. Finally, it is claimed that it appears by the amended petition that plaintiff is and should be barred from bringing or maintaining said suit by reason of laches in instituting it.

This is the suit in which an aged native woman complains that she was induced by fraud and force to deed land at King and Kapiolani streets, which has since been subdivided and sold to various parties, to James Campbell in his lifetime.

HUSBAND'S LEGACY.

M. W. Tschudi petitions for probate of the will of his deceased wife, Jennie Blatchford Tschudi, who died at Honolulu on June 24, 1903. The heirs at law are the father of decedent, W. P. Williamson, Quincy, Illinois, and her brother, H. D. Williamson, Santee, Cal., and the petitioner is named in the will as legatee and executor. A half interest in a life insurance policy constitutes the estate, being valued at \$2500.

Judge De Bolt approved the different accounts of W. O. Smith, as trustee under the will of Achi K. Ahau, deceased, and trustee for Achi K. Ahau, a minor.

PARTITION GRANTED.

After a hearing that lasted for several days, Judge Robinson granted the prayer of the bill for partition brought by J. A. Magoon against Kalei and others. It relates to property at Waiolu, Ewa, Oahu. Magoon and Lightfoot appeared for petitioner; Andrade for respondent Kalei.

ON COURT FILES.

Jack Morgan by his attorneys, Creighton and Correa, has filed a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict of the jury convicting him was contrary to the law and the evidence, as well as the weight of evidence.

Still another stipulation has been filed in the suit of S. M. Ballou against Mutual Telephone Co., this one giving defendant ten days more from yesterday to answer the complaint or take such other steps as it may deem advisable.

Judge De Bolt signed a decree of partition in the suit of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., vs. Ruli Kinney and P. Helemano. It relates to property in Waiolu district.

He—"So your husband has given up smoking? It requires a pretty strong will to accomplish that!" She—"Well, I'd have you understand that I have a strong will!"—New Yorker.

ADACHI IS HEARD FROM

Davis Disbarment Case Among Other Federal Court Affairs.

District Attorney R. W. Breckom yesterday morning filed in the Federal court an information against George A. Davis, concluding with the prayer that if the charges therein be sustained the court will remove the name of Davis from its roll of practitioners, suspend him from the practice of law, or otherwise deal with him as may be proper. The charges are identical with those under which Davis was disbarred from the Territorial courts by the Supreme Court of the Territory. Monday next is return day, when the respondent may have his trial.

At the opening of the special term of the Federal court yesterday three Japanese changed their plea of not guilty in the conspiracy cases. By request of the District Attorney, sentence was suspended for two weeks to permit the defendants to wind up their business affairs.

District Attorney Breckom, by yesterday's mail, received a letter from Adachi, for whose extradition under the charge of perjury Marshal Hendry has gone to Japan. Adachi said he thought there was going to be war at home, adding that he would prefer Honolulu to Yokohama for living in just now. He gave his address with the names of the people giving him domicile. There is a possibility of a trick being played through Adachi's writing to the official who wants him back here badly. His alleged perjury was committed in testimony given at preliminary examinations of Japanese accused of violating United States statutes against immorality, peonage, etc.

JAPAN PRESS ON THE WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

of the State. The only precaution which the Treasury should exercise in this respect is that she should judiciously restrict the amount to be raised within the limits of national means, for it would not do to float loans beyond the public capacity. At this point appears the necessity for increased taxation, which, besides netting additional revenue, will go far towards strengthening the national finances, and hence enhancing the credit of the treasury. The Jiji is opposed to the idea of making that taxation a temporary measure, being of opinion that as Japan is sure to need a larger expenditure even after the conclusion of the hypothetical war, she must therefore be prepared from the outset to meet this inevitable requirement. It would consequently be a short-sighted policy to tack on to this revenue program any proviso committing the State to repeal it a short while after. Such a proviso would be sure to involve the Government in troubles. The two financial measures—loans and additional taxes—will in all probability be sufficient for the purpose, but, concludes the paper, if they should prove insufficient, then the Treasury may have recourse to other extraordinary means which it has at its disposal at home.

In another article on the same subject, the same paper wishes to remind its countrymen of how in the inevitable outbreak hourly drawing nearer they will have to engage in a conflict the most calamitous since the foundation of this Empire, and that the heavy duty devolves upon them of keeping intact the national escutcheon which our forefathers have handed down to us clean, and unsoiled by the blow of foreign arms. If ever there was a time when a nation should, united to a man, exert itself to the last gasp for the sake of the fatherland, now is that time. The people, too, should certainly feel it incumbent on them to set apart whatever they can spare beyond their absolute daily needs, towards the funds which the coming war demands. Better excessive precaution than too little. If it is thought that the war will last one year, then by all means make preparations ample to meet a struggle of two or even three years; and if 200,000 troops be deemed sufficient, let the nation be ready to put 300,000 or even 500,000 men into the field. The Government therefore, continues the journal, must not hesitate in making all these preparations on a large scale, and should forthwith proceed to adopt measures for raising the necessary funds. If this present complication should by any turn of fortune terminate in peace, the country would be none the worse for this timely preparation. Peace at the cost of only a few hundreds of millions of yen would be a cheap thing after all, concludes the Jiji.

The Ukulele.

A quaint musical instrument, which has captured the fancy of some Brooklyn women, is the ukulele. It is played by the natives of the Sandwich Islands and is a sweet-toned instrument. One was brought here by a San Francisco girl visiting a Brooklyn friend recently. Reminding a small guitar and played very much like one, it is delightful for accompaniment, and is so used by the Sandwich Island girls. This instrument may become a rival to the mandolin. Its small size renders it easy to carry about on yachting parties or for evening drives. Accompaniments for ballads may be rendered very effectively on this little instrument.—New Amsterdam Theater Program.

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,

Director.

12 1/2 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Bombay-Bremer Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea

River and Land Transport

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California

To the EAST via

The Union Pacific

This Train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Cars, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

General Agent.

Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.

Omaha, Neb.

NEGLECT ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

To the average man it seems childish to doctor a cold, and unless it becomes particularly annoying to him, little or no attention is given it. Often a cold contracted in the winter is allowed to run until the opening of spring. This is a grave mistake, as even though the warm weather may bring relief, the system is thereby weakened and rendered susceptible to disease. A cold should never be neglected, whether it be a child or an adult who is afflicted, as health and often life is risked. A bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, costing but a small amount will bring speedy relief and by its use all dangerous consequences will be avoided. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The player—"Isn't it hard to love your daughter?" "No, not this one; I could have married her off a year ago. It is her older sister that's hard to love."—Houston Post.

OLD LADY
LOSES SUITWas a Trespasser
When She Was
Ejected.

After being out fifteen minutes the jury trying the \$5000 damage suit of Luika Kamakee, the octagenarian native woman, against J. H. Schnack, Harry Juen and William Savage returned a verdict for the defendants. Taking the instructions of the court as a guide, the verdict implies that the jury regarded the old lady as a trespasser whom Mr. Schnack and his party had a right to eject with a reasonable exercise of force. Mr. Robertson for the defendants, and Mr. Whiting for the plaintiff had made forcible addresses to the jury. Judge De Bolt delivered his charge at 3:15 p. m.

TIME SPENT ARGUING.

In the trial of the Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co., most of the fifth day was occupied in argument over the admissibility of certain proffered evidence. The jury was excused during the time.

CASE RESTORED.

On a showing by Mr. Rawlins for the plaintiff that the case of A. Harrison Mill Co. vs. F. H. Redward, defendant, and F. M. Swann, garnishee, was dropped last term through a clerical error, it was restored. An order of default was entered against the defendant, and Monday was set for examining the garnishee. The debt is \$3906.25.

At 9 a. m. today Judge De Bolt will hear the demurrer in the case of Victor Hoffman et al. vs. J. H. Fisher.

Judge Robinson held no session yesterday on account of the illness of his wife.

MRS. KAE DEMURE.

Jessie K. Kae, executrix of the will of Margaret V. Carter, has had a demurrer entered by her attorney, C. W. Ashford, to the affidavit and complaint of Edgar Henriques, who petitions for her removal. Several points in which the complaint is said to be ambiguous are given. It does not show that the children or the husband are occupying, or desire to occupy the premises at Makao as a home. The permission to a Japanese to cut wood, or the cutting of wood, is not shown to be waste, nor is it shown that the value of the wood has not been collected for the estate. So on throughout the allegations by Henriques, the respondent claims in effect that they are mere generalities without specific facts to bear them out.

CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Estacio Tavares Jorge by his attorney in fact, Henrique de Fina, has entered a motion in the Circuit Court for an order of accounting and distribution to A. Kauli, administrator of the estate of Frank Antonio, deceased. The petitioner is represented as a foreigner and resident of the Cape Verde Islands, claiming to be the only heir at law of Frank Antonio. It is alleged that Kauli has collected large sums of money on account of Antonio's estate, without ever having accounted for his doings from December 10, 1888, up to the present time. J. M. Vivas is attorney for the movant.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear appointed Father Valentin guardian of Manuel Pederozo, a patient in the Insane Asylum, who owns real estate valued at \$900 and \$800 in bank. The bond is \$1000. Pederozo is a second time widower and has one son, who lives in California.

Under payment of \$600 of the debt on account, and by consent of plaintiff, Judge De Bolt has extended the time of execution for two weeks from February 6 in the case of Scott & Wagner vs. W. C. Achi.

Satisfaction of judgment for the consideration of one dollar, has been acknowledged by plaintiff in the suit of Lewers & Cooke vs. T. Kat Poo and Wong Shin King.

Cyclone and Sambo.

A match between Cyclone, Meyers' black gelding, and Sambo, the black gelding controlled by Jim Quinn, can be arranged if the parties get together on the proposition of D. H. Davis, acting for Mr. Myers.

Mr. Davis said yesterday with reference to a statement attributed to Mr. Quinn in yesterday's Bulletin, relative to the proposed match:

I would state that I am authorized by Mr. D. L. Meyer of Maui to match his black gelding Cyclone against the black gelding Sambo, to race mile heats 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, for \$1000 a side or more.

I wish to say that I interviewed Mr. Quinn today at noon, so there must be some misunderstanding, in regard to the article in the Bulletin, as to his not having seen me. I only ask for the same conditions as those under which he raced the same horse, that is, having used hoppers, to which Mr. Quinn objected.

I deem it undesirable to race him without them.

If Mr. Quinn will agree to this condition, the race can be arranged without further talk.

DIDN'T SEEM LONG.

Two young ladies on the promenade of a seaside resort had been watching the vessel pass, through a telescope lent them by an old sailor. On handing the glass back one of the ladies remarked that it was a very good one. "Yes, miles," said the ancient mariner, "that telescope was given me by Lord Nelson." "Good gracious! Why, Nelson has been dead nearly a hundred years!" "Well, I'm pleased," replied the sailor, quite unabashed. "Ow the time do fly!"

WAILUKU IS
BUILDING UP

WAILUKU, Feb. 6.—T. W. Duncan, formerly on the Examiner staff, came over on last Wednesday to accept the position of stenographer for the Kahului R. R. Co.

Mrs. G. B. Robertson resumed active management of the Maui Hotel Tuesday morning, and the former manager left the same day for Kahului to get a job "hiking" sugar sacks.

M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Superintendent of work on the new big ditch came overland to Wailuku on Tuesday, and reports rapid progress on the tunnels. He leaves for Honolulu today.

Police Officer William Morris of Lahaina was on trial yesterday before the District Court at Lahaina on the charge of a dastardly outrage against a girl fifteen years old. Sheriff Baldwin of Wailuku went over to assist in the prosecution.

C. H. Brown, more familiarly known as "Klondike" Brown, came over on Wednesday's Maui on government business, his mission being to gather up and take back to Honolulu the county books and supplies furnished by the Territory to the late, lamented Maui County.

The evidences point to the fact that Wailuku is preparing for a new growth in the matter of residence buildings. This will not be a boom, however, as Wailuku has been cramped for living room for the past five years, and the need is ever growing more strenuous. Quite a number of most desirable families have within the past year sought in vain for residences in Wailuku, and not finding them have gone elsewhere and some compelled to stop here have arranged to have houses built for themselves. Several new residences have recently been erected, there is room and need for more.—Maui News.

Kindergarten Association.

In the cosy little reading room of the Young Women's Christian Association yesterday morning, the Board of Supervisors of the Free Kindergarten Association was called to order by the President, Mrs. Arthur B. Wood. The regular monthly reports were presented, and matters of routine business transacted. The kindergartens are pursuing their even tenor, except as interrupted occasionally by sickness. There is a small balance in the treasury.

The annual report of the kindergarten work will soon appear, embellished by a characteristic cover designed by Mr. A. R. Gurrey, Jr., and showing one of his monographs that look like Chinese writing. The Supervisors passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gurrey for the cover design.

The Kindergarten Club was represented by Miss Cross, who announced the various programs for the meetings to be held the next four months in the larger room of the Young Women's Christian Association. Addresses are to be given by well known educators of Honolulu, and music for these meetings is to be furnished by some of Honolulu's favorite musicians.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honesty and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

A BOXER
PLAY ONHigh Times on the
Local Chinese
Stage.

A huge and wonderful thing is "The Boxer," a drama which is now being played in the Chinese theatre on Hotel street, and one which will probably be given, after the Chinese New Year celebrations are over, for one night in the Orpheum. The chief feature of the show is an enormous dragon, a thing with a threatening head and tail but in reality made up of many colored papers, cloths, frames, and other innocent fabrics and having real live Chinamen in its inside to operate it. During the play the theatre was crowded with Chinese. There were hundreds of them closely packed into the house and they were all smoking, at least all the men, but a little band of Chinese waitresses occupied one section and these did not smoke.

The play opened with a scene showing the Empress Dowager's Palace. There was some sort of pillika, in which a war was hatched by the old time society of Boxers. Threats and counter threats, murders and assassinations, glories came along and as fast as a man was killed he would step to one side of the stage, light a cigarette, and join the crowd of loafers there. The stage manager walked around among the actors on one leg, it being stated that during a rehearsal of the play an actor had chopped out a big segment of the other one. The manager also carried a small child in his arms.

After the scene at the palace a dragon appeared. There was much shouting and beating of drums, kettles, tin pans, and other noise producing implements. Then the dragon swayed from side to side administering his good wishes to the rebel Boxers. For the soldiers of the Empress Dowager he emitted sulphurous fumes. It was supposed that these fumes would paralyze the enemy and thus win the contest for the rebels.

In the following acts were shown the Boxers preparing for great deeds. There was all sorts of fighting. Old time Chinese war implements were shown and handled by muscular, gaudily dressed men who just missed their victims each time by the fraction of a hair. There was tumbling, sparring, and shouting. One man with a long pole knocked over one of the stage lamps. Bits of broken glass were scattered about the stage. An army of theatre attendants swept this way and carried out the dented light.

A fire was only narrowly averted. Then the play was resumed. It was noticed that many of the Boxers were Chinese who had their hair cut short denoting that in real life they are reformers.

The last act contained a mimic battle. Real war implements were used and the affray lasted for sometime. Then the Boxers were declared to be victorious but nothing was explained as to what became of the Empress Dowager.

Among the Chinese in the audience there was much excitement. They watched with keen interest the varying fortunes of the men who went through the fights.

The evening's entertainment closed with an old Chinese comedy. There were roars of laughter during the hour that this lasted. It seemed, according to the story, that a gambler had sold the cloth that his wife wore. He gambled the proceeds of the sale away. On his return home there was a scene with his wife. He then asked her if he might sell their pig. This was finally agreed upon. Now the gambler was unable to count as high as one thousand so when a man came along and offered him a thousand dollars for the pig he refused the offer. A partner of the bidder offered eight hundred dollars, and as the Chinaman could count that much money, he accepted. There was some sort of pillika as to who should pay the eight hundred dollars but in the end the owner of the pig was swindled out of it. It tickled the Chinese mightily.

"Willie" Crawford, the Hawaiian who poses as a Chinaman, managed the show and is reported to be growing wealthy from this and similar ventures.

TREASURY PAY DATE.

Changes Intended and Next Date February 20.

Treasurer Kepokal is considering some changes to be made in the schedule of pay days at the Registry of Finance. What the rotation of dates will be after February is not yet determined. Next pay day this month will be Saturday the 20th inst., a fortnight hence.

TITUS M. COAN
LONGS FOR WII

Titus M. Coan, the well known kamaaina of Hawaii, who has resided for many years in New York, longs to renew his residence in the Islands. In a letter to the Hawaii Promotion Committee he says:

"It is the dream of my life to see my native Hawaii again."

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered a unanimous decision in O. R. & L. Co. vs. Ewa and Kahuku Plantations, on defendant's motion for hearing, denying the motion.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purity and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the Pores.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose fit gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A STRONG LATHER is often needed to cure the most stubborn, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Ask Agents: E. T. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia; Depot: LEWIS & CO., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FORTY-SEVEN AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say he had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM, in one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles of 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb. and 1 lb., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

BEET SUGAR OUTLOOK

The International Sugar Journal for January says of beet sugar: "As a consequence of the international convention concluded at Brussels on March 5, 1902, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France and Holland have since September 1, 1903, suppressed all the direct and indirect bounties which the sugar industry in those countries had hitherto enjoyed. In the case of three, viz., France, Belgium and Germany, they have furthermore reduced the excise duty levied on sugar sold for home consumption. The natural result has been lowering of prices and an increase in the consumption in each of the countries just cited. In spite of a slight rise in the price of sugar on the London market there has been a considerable reduction in the price of sugar in Belgium, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary. If we compare the quantities of sugar which have been declared 'in consumption' in the cited countries during the months of September and October, 1903, with those in the corresponding months of 1902, we obtain the accompanying table indicating the consumption of each country in tons of refined sugar:

Country—	1903.	1902.
Germany, tons,	234,020	148,571
Austria-Hungary, tons,	83,517	65,194
France, tons,	202,867	79,124
Belgium, tons,	23,228	10,008
Holland, tons,	30,044	23,051
Great Britain, tons,	232,088	231,232

Total,

Being an increase of 248,592 tons of refined sugar, or 276,213 tons in raw, for the two months of September and October alone in the six countries. If the price of sugar in the world's markets has not risen in spite of the increased consumption, the reason of it is, in our view, chiefly due to the considerable stocks of sugar at present existing in the market. These stocks are mostly in the hands of merchants who acquired them during the previous year at a very low price, and are consequently able to sell them with profit at present ruling price. When the larger part of this stock has been exhausted it will be necessary to take into account the position of the European fabricants, of whom the majority (especially in France and Belgium) will not be able to work profitably at present day prices for sugar and beets. And if it becomes necessary next year to reduce the price of beets, there will inevitably follow a reduction of the sowings and ipso facto of production in 1904-05."

—Sept. and Oct.—

Country—

Germany, tons,

Austria-Hungary, tons,

France, tons,

Belgium, tons,

Holland, tons,

Great Britain, tons,

Total,

Being an increase of 248,592 tons of refined sugar, or 276,213 tons in raw, for the two months of September and October alone in the six countries. If the price of sugar in the world's markets has not risen in spite of the increased consumption, the reason of it is, in our view, chiefly due to the considerable stocks of sugar at present existing in the market. These stocks are mostly in the hands of merchants who acquired them during the previous year at a very low price, and are consequently able to sell them with profit at present ruling price. When the larger part of this stock has been exhausted it will be necessary to take into account the position of the European fabricants, of whom the majority (especially in France and Belgium) will not be able to work profitably at present day prices for sugar and beets. And if it becomes necessary next year to reduce the price of beets, there will inevitably follow a reduction of the sowings and ipso facto of production in 1904-05."

KALIHU RESERVOIR MAY BE CONSTRUCTED SHORTLY.

Tenders for the construction of the Kalihu reservoir may be advertised for in a few days by the Public Works department. The present plans call for the building of a reservoir with a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. This reservoir will be built on the uplands back of Kamehameha school, within easy pumping distance of the Kalihu Pumping station.

At present the pump is used for pumping into the mains during the day-time. The Beretania street pump, however, is kept going most of the day and night.

Watermaster Brown says the reservoir is greatly needed and he hopes to see the reservoir under way in a short time.

Friday, February 11.
S. S. Alameda, Dowell, from San Francisco, at 7 a. m.
Saturday, Feb. 6.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Anahola and Kauai ports at 9:15 a. m.
Schir. Ka Mo, from Kapaeha, at 8 a. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports.
Schir. Lady from Koolau ports at 6:45 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Lanai, Maui, and Molokai ports.
British bark Ivanhoe, from Iquique, at 5 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 8.
P. M. S. S. Korea, Seabury, from San Francisco, at 9 a. m.
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from Yokohama, at 11 a. m.
Am. bk. Albert, Turner, fourteen days from San Francisco.
Am. bktn. Jane L. Stanford, Molokai, 58 days from Newcastle.

Sunday, Feb. 7.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, at 7:25 a. m., with 6,000 bags sugar for Hackfeld & Co. and 18 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Honolulu, at 5:30 a. m., with 6,400 bags H. S. Co. sugar for F. A. Schaefer & Co., 124 pkgs., 2 cane shredders for Olowalu, via Lahaina.
Stmr. Noeua, Pederson, from Kukulhaele, at 4 a. m., with 4,224 bags sugar, 19 blis. beer, 6 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kahului, at 5 a. m., with 4,456 bags sugar, 123 bags corn, 165 bags palai, 156 pkgs. hides, 1 horse, 40 hogs, 128 pkgs. sundries.
Am. ship St. James, Mulcoy, from Newcastle, 78 days out, at 1 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.

DEPARTED.

Ship Marion Chilcott, for San Francisco, at 10:15 a. m.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 10 a. m.
S. S. Oregonian, Carty, for Kahului, at 5:30 p. m.
Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Kula, Olowalu, Paaupaa, Paaupaa, Lapahoehoe and Hilo, at 5 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 8.
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco, at 10 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kapaeha, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiwa and Kanaele, at 6 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per S. S. Alameda, February 5, from San Francisco—O. Clayton, Mrs. Clayton, J. N. Cobb, Miss Clara Doyle, Miss F. Doyle, Albert, Friedenthal, W. T. Frost, M. Gale, Mrs. Gale and child, E. M. Jones, Mrs. J. S. Kimball, F. M. King, Col. Lauterbach, W. A. Lingham, Mrs. Lingham, J. A. McClure, A. W. Miles, M. C. Miller, A. H. Hoff, Miss Margaret Stipple, Dr. V. J. Stearns, W. P. Sullivan, Miss E. Suter, A. D. Wade, Mrs. Wade.

Per stmr. Claudine, February 6, from Hilo and way ports: Judge S. B. Dole, High Sheriff A. M. Brown, J. W. Pratt, W. B. Ferguson, Mrs. W. B. Ferguson, J. F. Pellsburg, J. B. Giffman, E. Walker, Mrs. E. Walker, Mrs. P. F. Ryan and child, Mrs. J. Nawahi, H. L. Rosenblatt, Miss Emma Rose, Prof. H. W. Henshaw, S. Iwasaki, M. Misamora, A. Jones, H. B. Hopkins, F. H. Moore, Miss Annabella Low, Miss Le Tober, H. Duncan, Mrs. Form and child, Miss Chin Yey, A. W. Carter, W. F. Damon, M. Koki, Miss E. Koki, Mrs. F. Drake, J. T. McCrosson, F. J. Cross, C. A. DeCew, D. B. Murdoch, Miss M. T. Scott, D. Forbes, L. R. Crook, Paul Jarrett, Miss M. Kenala, Miss L. Keppel, C. C. Conradt.

Per stmr. Maui, from Kahului, Feb. 7—Mrs. Murakami and child, R. Saido, Mrs. Mary Tommy and daughter, Mr. Nakamura, J. H. Painter, E. Stiles, W. Tin Yan, J. H. S. Kaleo, Mrs. de Carmo, Mrs. A. Freitas, Mrs. Dora Meyers and three children, E. K. Bull, E. G. Danford, F. F. Baldwin, wife, child and servant, W. C. Lyon, A. L. Gage, Mrs. H. Anderson, Mrs. Geo. Lindsay, H. Davies, W. Vida, A. E. Carter and wife, M. S. de Ponte, H. Dickenson, M. O'Shaughnessy, C. Tetzlaff and wife.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kaula ports, Feb. 7—Hans Isenberg, A. R. McLane, R. G. Henderson, S. Sujiki, Ah Tong, M. Rosenblatt, W. Sheldon, K. Soeda, K. Hamahisa and 15 deck.

Departed.
Per stmr. Mauna Loa, February 5, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau ports—S. Kellinot, Captain A. P. Nilblack and wife, E. Stiles, P. J. Bell, Dr. E. S. Goodhue, wife, son and baby, R. W. Osborn and wife, P. H. Baker, wife and 2 children, W. J. Coelho, C. Akona, Miss M. Ackerman, A. V. Peters, A. A. Braymer and wife, Miss Lizzie Cockett and 29 deck.

Heavy Rains on Kaula.
Pursued Friel of the W. G. Hall makes the following report:
"Steamer Mikahala at Waimea. Rained too hard to load sugar on Saturday. Star of Bengal at Makaweli, had 14,750 bags sugar aboard. Henry Villard at Elele discharging coal. Heavy rains on Kaula Saturday and crossing channels, wind S. W., moderate seas with heavy rain squalls."

Undisputed—Have you taxpayers no rights? demanded the impassioned orator. "Certainly," replied a man in the back row; "they have the right to pay taxes."—Detroit Free Press.

Benevolent man (a bit puzzled)—"And are you both boys?" Tommy (in trousers)—"No, sir, Johnny's going to be one next week."—Boston Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

LIKES OUR TROLLEY

Rapid Transit Man Inspects Local Lines.

Richard T. Laffin, a well-known Eastern street railway man who is on his way to Manila to install a rapid transit system there, was a visitor to Honolulu yesterday. During the day he inspected the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company's system and had a number of interesting things to say concerning the system and Honolulu when interviewed by an Advertiser reporter at the Alexander Young Hotel last night.

"I think that you have an excellent rapid transit system here," said Mr. Laffin, "and one that the average traveler does not expect to find in a city in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The street cars are very neat and clean and they run on a fine road bed, giving the passenger a very gentle ride. I traveled on most of the lines yesterday and later visited the offices and power house of the system. This power house was well-equipped and the whole system a surprise to me. You have a service equal to that of any city in the States. All of the employees of the system with whom I came in contact were obliging in their treatment of passengers. In fact the system has everything that goes to make up a fine service by a transportation company. I think that the service is one that the city should be congratulated for. Comparing Honolulu with others of the same size and the systems the latter have your service is much superior to theirs. The service is more frequent than in many cities in the East."

"A street railway man in looking over a system usually first looks to the laying of the lines in judging the success with which the traffic may be handled. Your lines radiate in so many directions that they are easily accessible to the great mass of the people. In other cities there is usually quite a wait for passengers at transfer systems but here the cars seem to be run on such a schedule that quick changes can be made from one line to another."

Speaking of the islands generally Mr. Laffin said that they were well advertised in the East. "They have a great reputation throughout the East," he said, "as a resort where one can find a good climate. I am writing today to my friends in the East that Honolulu is a 'Garden of Eden' and an 'Eternal Spring.' You apparently have 'June days' all of the year round. I tell my friends that they can come here and be free from worries. They will not run a risk of being shipwrecked in a typhoon or hurricane and will have a pleasant time after reaching here if they are treated in the same way that I have been."

Mr. Laffin goes to Manila to install a big system, backed by American capital. The company has its franchise, has purchased about forty miles of horse tramway, and about seven miles of steam tramway lines. These will all be changed to electric lines and extended. Manila has a population of about 325,000 and in addition to these people the company will cater to a suburban population which will bring the number up to half a million. There will be first and second class cars, the fare on the first class cars being six cents gold, and on the others five cents gold.

"You have a fine town," concluded Mr. Laffin; "as fine a hotel as one would expect to find in New York or Boston, a splendid climate, a thoroughly up to date transportation system, and all of the minor attractions that a tourist looks for. You complain at present of the heavy steamship fares but I think that in time these matters will adjust themselves in such a way that you will have a prosperous trade from people who wish to find pleasant places in which to winter."

MAUI HONOLULU SEAFARERS AROUND FESTIVE BOARD

MAUI, Feb. 6.—Maui Honoluluan seafarers were naturally feeling rather sore over the verdict of the Supreme Court as regards the county bill.

Some of the island leaders have recently stated that they considered the Supreme Court decision as a political trick. If Maui had gone Republican, no appeal to the court would have been made. This island was owned for the most part by sugar planters who did not like to be governed by Home Rule and therefore had the county law nullified. At the next election they (the Home Rule party) would carry the island by a much larger majority than in November, 1903.

STRAY NOTES.

George Cooper, who has recently resigned his position as manager of the Hana store, is going to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Today Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Punahoa departs for the Coast, intending to visit her parents in San Francisco.

By today's Maui Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Carter, who were recently married, return to Honolulu, having made a brief visit at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Awana of Makawao.

It is stated that an effort is being made in Honolulu to have Noa W. Ahui appointed Circuit Judge of Maui.

Miss Edith Alexander of Paila is having a house party of fourteen young people at Olinda for several days, to entertain her guests, Misses Dickey and Wilcox.

Father James Beisel has returned to his Makawao parish after an absence of some months in Europe.

Normal Instructor C. E. King has recently completed a tour of inspection of the schools of Hana district.

Friday afternoon, the 5th, the Ladies' Reading Club met at the residence of Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nishwitz, formerly of Maui, are living in Lamar, Colorado.

The steamer Nevada departed from Kahului this morning for the Coast, heavily laden with Maui sugar.

By Friday's steamer, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Paila departed for Kaula via Honolulu.

The Makawao Polo Club will resume its practice games at Sunnyside grounds in two or three weeks.

Weather: Very cold, the thermometer away down in the fifties.

TOURISTS DANCED AT THE HOTELS

The Korea's passengers were entertained last evening at the Royal Hawaiian and Alexander Young hotels with dances arranged especially for their benefit. The drizzle during the evening kept away many of the townsfolk who would otherwise have attended. The visitors, however, enjoyed the diversion.

Special dinners were served at all the hotels, Manager Smith at the Hawaiian using the Ewa land for a number of prettily decorated tables which were taken by passengers from the Korea. A Hawaiian quartette club played and sang throughout the dinner and afterward played for dancing on the Waikiki lagoon. It was like old times around the Hawaiian yesterday.

There was a concert and dance in the hall rooms and on the roof garden of the Young Hotel. Showers in the early portion of the evening caused the concert to be first given in the mauka dancing pavilion. After the dancing commenced the rain cleared away and the roof garden was again used. The Territorial band furnished the concert and an Hawaiian quartette club the music for the dancing. The pavilion was filled until after midnight. As the dance was breaking up the visitors from the steamer were loth to leave. They insisted on more of "that Hawaiian music" and had members of the quartette club singing solos in native Hawaiian until a late hour. Then several merry parties adjourned to the cafe for dainty suppers which made the hour still later, so that some of the visitors found but little time to sleep between the closing of the night's entertainment and the time the steamer is scheduled to sail this morning.

NEW FEATURES OF CHINESE HOSPITAL

The Executive Committee of the Chinese Hospital passed resolutions recently to devote part of the hospital capacity to maternity work.

That part of the hospital given up to this work is well adapted for the purpose, with several private rooms and a large ward, with plenty of windows and large lanais adjoining, from which patients can have fine views of both mountain and sea.

Patients will have good care in all respects and a quiet resting place while sick, as the grounds are large and quiet, the hospital being some distance from the street. The prices will be made reasonable so as to benefit a large proportion of cases that cannot afford proper care at home.

The committee decided to open the maternity to all nationalities, with the hope that after a time the Chinese ladies will appreciate the many advantages of a maternity as well as their white sisters. The hospital also hopes to have a children's ward in the near future. The hospital is open to inspection at all times.

Applicants for admission can obtain particulars at the hospital.

The hospital sends out an earnest appeal to all Honolulu people for donations of money, material or clothes to supply their new maternity. All donations can be sent direct to the hospital in care of the superintendent.

The Ladies' Hospital Supply Society held a meeting on January 28, at which time it was decided to hold future meetings on the first Friday of each month. It was agreed to hold a fair in the hospital grounds the first week after Lent and any work, materials or donations to that end will be gratefully received. The proceeds of the fair are to be used for the benefit of the nurses' home.

SIDELIGHTS ON GOVERNOR CARTER'S HAWAII TOUR

One of the greatest difficulties which has met the Governor's party on the trip around the island of Hawaii has been the scarcity of typewriters—machines, not girls. There is just one machine in the entire Kohala district and that is in bad condition. Honolulu is better supplied, but Waimea is very far behind in the matter of up-to-date letter writing.

At Waimea there is a young man, a Portuguese, of considerable intelligence. He was the first man tackled on the question of machines and also the last. Secretary Crendon asked him if there were a typewriter in the place. The young man thought long and deeply.

"No," he finally replied, "but I guess I can get you a melodeon."

The offer unfortunately had to be declined.

WAIMEA'S FIREPLACE

Fireplaces are not very numerous in Hawaii. There is one at the Volcano House and very recently a fireplace has been built at Waimea in the new Parker ranch house. The fireplace is large and open, is constructed of brick and below has a receptacle for ashes. It was rather cold in Waimea while the Governor's party was there and as the fireplace had never been tried before Mr. Alfred Carter was extremely anxious to demonstrate its success. So he ordered one of the Japanese servants to build a fire there and then left him. It was an hour later before Mr. Carter returned. The fire had been built according to order, but instead of using the fireplace, the Japanese had carefully collected his wood and shavings and planted them in the ash receptacle, where he had a blaze going that threatened to destroy the entire ranch house. The Jap knows how to start a blaze in a fireplace now.

A UNIQUE DANCE

At Waimea Governor Carter broke his record and danced. The Governor has been a little backward about mixing in the pleasures of the waltz and two-step, but the ladies at Kohala and Hilo and other places where social entertainments were arranged for the Executive party will forgive him when they learn the circumstances of the ball at Waimea.

Waimea by the way is a desirable place of abode for matrimonially inclined young ladies. There are very few ladies in the little village and those that are there are deservedly popular. But to return to the dance. The Governor's party arrived at Waimea in a drizzling rain which in a few hours had made the roads impassable and kept away the ladies who would otherwise have attended the luau given in honor of the Executive. And so it happened that when a dance was decided upon after the luau it was discovered that there were but four ladies available for the occasion. Waimea rose to the emergency. The ladies were reserved for the visitors. There were about thirty cowboys from the Parker ranch at the ball, but the committee gave them to understand that they were to be mere wall-flowers. The orchestra, a very fine quartette club, played continuously just as long as anyone of the party wanted to dance. And so it came about that the Governor had to accept the honors thrust upon him and he led the grand march with the fairest young lady in the bunch. The dance was most enjoyable, even though it was a unique affair and it will not be forgotten in Waimea for a good many years at least.

But it was rather embarrassing for a Waimea boy just as he was about to start off with a girl in his arms, to be politely informed that the dance was off—the young lady had been reserved for the guests of honor. But the girls enjoyed it so did the Governor's party.

THE LYONS GIRLS

Waimea has a most interesting couple of ladies the Lyons girls. Both of them are over sixty years of age, but they have been known since girlhood as the "Lyons girls." Gov. Carter visited them just before leaving Waimea and had a hearty chat with the women.

THE SHAKESPEARE CLUB

Hilo has a Shakespeare club which is unique in its way and which probably is the only one of its kind in existence. It is composed exclusively of men. Fifteen of some of the younger men of Hilo, with a passion for Shakespeare, determined upon a club to be named after the author they all admired, and also decided that they could derive more benefit from their study without the assistance of the ladies. The club meets regularly once a week and usually after 8 o'clock. The library is well stocked and the readings are never dry or uninteresting, some of the members making annotations of Shakespeare's works which heighten the appreciation of his writings. The Shakespeare club is one of Hilo's most successful institutions, although it is often a matter of regret that the membership has been limited to fifteen and to the stern sex exclusively.

The Bachelors' Club is also another one of Hilo's successful institutions, though it is widely different from the Shakespeare Club. It has no literary aims. The club has a home of its own which is well situated, being flanked on three sides by churches. The club was organized four years ago and has been the scene of many pleasant affairs during its short existence. The membership is quite large, although very few of the members make their homes in the club-house permanently. Mr. Geo. N. Day is the present president of the club. The members of the Governor's party are enjoying the hospitality for which the club has long been noted.

MAINLANDERS ASK FOR HOMESTEADS

By the Korea mail many inquiries came from the mainland to the Promotion Committee in regard to small homesteads. The committee, however, is unable to give satisfactory information owing to the lack of data. The committee has made many efforts to secure lists of available lands suitable for small homesteads but has had little assistance from those in position to give them. Real estate men and those in control of estates are asked to send the information to the Promotion Committee as soon as possible.

The fact that the Korea's entire stateroom space was taken by regular booking passengers prevented the tourist companies from getting the space they desired for tourists booked both at San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Promotion Committee has received word from its Los Angeles office that many bookings are being made for passages which will be taken up the latter end of the present month.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

"I suppose," said the thoughtful little boy who didn't quite understand his Bible lesson, "that the angels of darkness are the coon angels."—Chicago Post.

KAHULUI PUTS ON AIRS OF PROGRESS

Owing to the number of vessels in Kahului harbor, work is being pushed as fast as the stormy weather will permit. The sugar mills on central Maui are all running to their full capacity, and long trains of sugar cars daily reach Kahului. The Paia Mill has 25,000 bags of sugar on hand, all of which will be shipped on the Nevada. Large amounts of sugar from the other mills are on hand, and the Nevada will probably take a full cargo, about 8,000 tons, when she sails.

The new passenger depot at Kahului is a little gem, and is a pleasant waiting place for the trains. The lawns surrounding it have been set out to grass, and will soon present a charming appearance. The railroad office building which stood near the wharf has been moved back about fifty feet, and carpenters are busy this week refitting the interior of the building, so that when finished it will be quite an up-to-date office. During the past few months Superintendent Filler has largely remodeled the yards and buildings, the result being a very decided improvement.—Maui News.

A soft heart: Freddy—"Boo-hoo! Starry's gone and killed that little fly on the window." Mother—"I'm glad to see my little Freddy is so tender-hearted." Freddy—"It isn't that. I wanted to kill it myself."—Pick-Me-Up.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE